

daily photo by chris busby

VOL. 62, NO. 23 FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1972

THREE CENTS

A RED FLAG flew yesterday over McGill. 1000 pints of blood have been given so far in the Blood Drive, including a grand total of three from faculty members.

by alice klinkhoff

Medical bureaucracy can be hazardous to your health

McGill Management student, Jan Van Eck, will be travelling to New Haven, Connecticut this evening, where he expects to get the examination and treatment he needs for brain damage sustained in an accident in Montreal on Thanksgiving Weekend.

Driving from Dorion late Friday night, October 7, Van Eck was involved in a multicar accident on the 2 and 20 highway near Lachine. He was taken, unconscious, to L'Hôpital St. Joseph de Lachine, where he was diagnosed to have suffered a severe concussion. He was sent home the next day with instructions to return Monday. Monday, Van Eck was given painkillers and an appointment for Friday.

By this time, he had seen three doctors at St. Joseph de Lachine. Symptoms of the damage he suffered included headaches and dizziness. On Wednesday night, still waiting for treatment, Van Eck passed out at his home for 14 hours.

At the Montreal Neurological Institute, where Van Eck sought help, he was informed that he had to be referred there by a doctor. At the McGill Health Service, a Dr. Papash explained that they wanted nothing to do with him because accident cases cause trouble for the Service with insurance companies.

Friday, October 14, Van Eck was referred from St. Joseph de Lachine with a letter introducing the case to Dr. Olivier of the Neurological Institute. He was told that he has a serious neurological problem and must see a specialist immediately.

Dr. Olivier has since told Van Eck that it may be two months before he can be seen at the Neurological.

Frustrated and outraged, Van Eck is flying to New Haven, where his father is on the staff of a hospital. Asked whether he could expect to be treated in New Haven if his father were not a doctor there, Van Eck replied, "If my father were not on the staff of this hospital, I would probably be dead before I would receive treatment in a hospital there."

by gavin anderson

Debating Union budget slashed

Students' Council rejected, at Wednesday's meeting, the Debating Union's proposed budget of close to \$14,000.

Council, passing a motion made by Dentistry rep. Joel Berger, instructed the Debating Union to return in two weeks with a new itemized budget not exceeding last year's total expenses of \$9,000. In effect, the club's proposed budget was slashed by \$5,000.

Linda Giles, president of the Debating Union, was upset not only with the cut, but also with the "arbitrary" fashion in which Council decided on the sum of \$9,000.

According to Giles and Council member Will Hoffman, Council began to scrutinize the budget item by item, as its mandate enti-

ties it to do, but suddenly began discussing, and then voting on, a ceiling figure for the whole budget. Without attempting to examine the merits of individual items within the budget, Council decided to limit it to last year's expenditures. Giles called the decision "a motion of convenience, because they wanted to go home". The debate occurred at around 1 am with more budgets on the agenda.

In response to the argument that the Debating Union will have at least as much money as last year, Giles said that this year's executive is more energetic than last year's, which did not spend its whole budget. Consequently, the club will actually have about \$1,000 less than last year, when

its budget was \$10,000.

Giles also feels that the large attendance at lectures and caucuses financed by the Debating Union, estimated at a total of 9,000, showed a great degree of enthusiasm for the club's program and justified the extra financing needed for expansion. Of the proposed budget, \$10,000 was to have gone towards this expansion of the club's activities.

Asked why she thought that the Council had denied the full budget, Giles answered that those opposed to the increase represented faculties that have recently been expressing secessionist sentiments. "These representatives are in favour of establishing several speaker

continued on page 3

by susan wheeler

Strategy for women's liberation discussed

Marlene Dixon, professor of Sociology, spoke to an audience of about 80 people at Molson Hall last night, presenting her views on the problems of women in capitalist society and her solution: social revolution.

Stating that the recommendations of the Royal Commission Report on the Status of Women cannot be implemented within the context of the present society, she tried to explain how the "women question" fits into the overall contradiction of class struggle, the latter being the primary contradiction of bourgeois society.

Dixon characterized sexism as "infighting among the oppressed", citing the advantages gained by the ruling class in this division of the people over the question of the "biological inferiority" of women. Men are taught to believe that they have a stake in keeping women down, and, in fact, they do derive certain physical advantages from the oppression of women. The woman provides the man with a comfortable home and a chance to take out his frustrations over his own exploitation on his wife. This prevents the unity of working-class men and women in a struggle to overthrow the ruling class, to their mutual benefit.

Dixon elaborated her strategy for a women's movement in capitalist society in the following manner: first, education; second, consciousness-raising so that women may arm themselves with a real understanding of their own position in society, both in terms of sexual oppression and class struggle; and third, women must organize. They must form groups and make alliances with other pro-

gressive elements in society to unite in opposition to the ruling class.

Dixon criticized the recent women's movement for "me-first feminism", by which she means the mobilization of women around strictly women's issues (eg. abortion) to the exclusion of other struggles, such as the class struggle, or the struggle for national liberation. She said that English women in Quebec, like

their francophone sisters, must unite in a struggle for national liberation, because "that monster

continued on page 3

ANXIOUS? SWEATY PALMS?

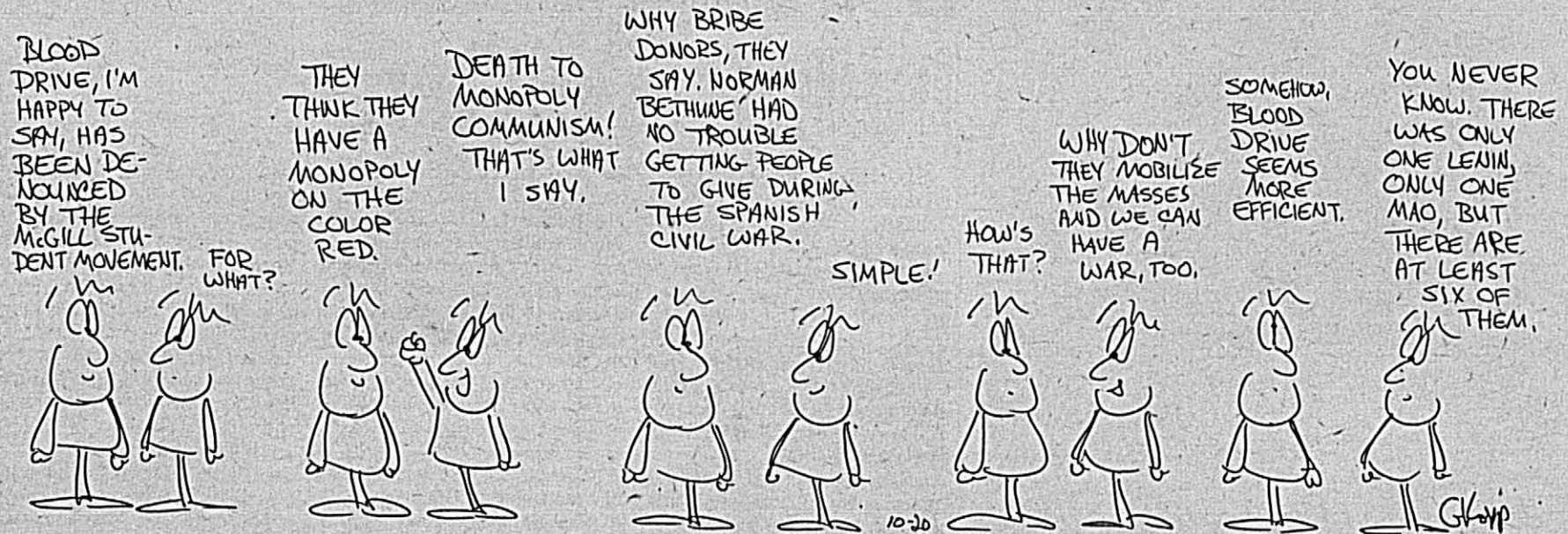
All Daily staffers must attend the staff meeting today, 4 pm, in the office. Failure to show up will leave you open to snice remarks.



daily photo by john marrett

DAVID APTER, Yale University professor, who spoke yesterday on "The Radicalization of the Middle Classes". Watch for the story in Monday's Daily.

LEAD AND HUNGRY / BY GEORGE KOPP



Media McGill
Presents

INVESTIGATION OF A CITIZEN ABOVE SUSPICION

Saturday Oct. 21 at 7:30 & 9:30 PM

FDA Auditorium

PRO FOOTBALL

Attend the Alouettes' last regular season home game at half price.

For McGill students only.
\$6.00 tickets for \$3.00

Ottawa vs. Alouettes
Sunday, Oct. 22nd at 2 p.m.

Tickets on sale at Union Box Office



CORONET STUDIOS INC.

now under new management

SPECIALISING IN 10 MINUTES
passport and I.D. photos
Graduation photos are our specialty
B&W and colour at special student & staff rates
758 Sherbrooke St. West 844-7745
Across from Roddick Gates

GRAND REOPENING OF THE CIRCUS

FOR ONLY \$1.00

Valid for McGill students only
upon presentation of this coupon
Till Oct. 26/72



SPECIAL #1

SOUTHERN FRIED CHICKEN

It's delicious... 1/4 (Breast or Leg) of fresh chicken, dipped in a Circus special rich egg batter, breaded and fried to a crisp, golden brown... served with Creamy Cole Slaw, Honey...

• French Fries
• Regular mug of Root Beer or Fanta Orange
Reg. \$4.95

SPECIAL #2

1/2 SUPER SUBMARINE SANDWICHES: A 1/2 loaf of Homemade bread filled with Swiss Cheese, Lettuce, Tomatoes Onions, Circus special dressing and a combination of Italian Salami, Roast Beef & Ham.

• French Fries
• Jumbo mug of Root Beer or Fanta Orange
Reg. \$4.95



1177 St. Catherine St. W. (Bet. Stanley and Drummond)

DR. HENRY MORGENTALER

needs
a little help
from his friends

in his election campaign
as NDP Independent
in the St. Denis riding

Please call:
274-3669 274-6022
1012 Jean Talon West

Dixon...

continued from page 1

down south has no heart; it is genocidal."

Dixon also said that "we must not carry the mistakes of existing socialist countries around our necks", and further explained that the seizure of power by the proletariat is only the beginning of the revolution. What must follow is the construction of a new society, based on the liberation of all human beings. Dixon cited the example of China, where the women realized the need to

organize and fight for their liberation even after the formal establishment of the People's Republic.

Dixon predicted that men in the room would raise biological objections to the problem of women's liberation: who will take care of the children? She was right. The question of child care and motherhood occupied a good part of the

animated discussion period.

She acknowledged that the real liberation of women would carry with it the ultimate abolition of the nuclear family as the basic unit of society. Male-female relationships would obviously continue, but the form will change. And the result will be, she believes, the liberation of all and the establishment of a society based on human needs.

what's what

COMMUNITY MCGILL

Community McGill is a student group which recruits and places students, faculty, staff and alumni as volunteers in various hospitals, schools, and social agencies. In many instances the role of the volunteer is unique, as he answers a need that can not necessarily be satisfied by having additional staff. The relationship a volunteer has with an individual is essentially different from one between a doctor and patient, a teacher and student, a social worker and client. Although the volunteer is usually identified as part of "the treatment" or "the staff," it is not his para-professional qualities but rather his spontaneity, humanity, ability and desire to reach out to other people that make him valuable.

Volunteers work in many types of programs and roles. One of the most important is that of being a buddy, i.e. being a big brother or big sister. There are numerous reasons why a buddy may be sought for a particular individual.

Every case is different and every case makes different demands upon the volunteer. The volunteer is asked to visit his buddy either in a hospital or at home and to be a special friend to him.

We only expect volunteers in any of our programs to be able to give 2-4 hours per week and we will help defray the cost of transportation. If you are inter-

ested in what Community McGill is doing or would like further information, come to Union 414 or call 392-8980 between 11 and 4 pm.

TALENT NIGHT

Students entertaining students. That's basically the idea behind Talent Night, an attempt to generate a bit of interest and excitement on campus.

All students are invited to display their musical talents in Redpath Hall, on Saturday, December 2. Attending will be a horde of students (hopefully) and a panel of judges from various local media (definitely), so if you want some good exposure, this is your chance to get it. Instrumentalists and vocalists, individuals and groups, amateurs and professionals, and any popular styles are acceptable and desired. There's a good chance that the winners may appear on television.

For the audience, besides the entertainment, cheap beer will be available (price not quality), and there's only a minimal 25-cent admission charge, thanks to the sponsors: McGill's fraternities and the Management Undergraduate Society.

If you're interested in appearing, contact Professor William Pugsley as soon as possible, at 392-4726, or 845-9286. Pre-auditions will be held about two weeks before the show.

by alan bayless



daily photo by chris thompson

MARLENE DIXON, professor of Sociology, spoke last night to a group of students at Molson Hall. She pointed out how sexism is used by the ruling class to divide the workers.

by linda feldman

MFU issues paper on salaries

The McGill Faculty Union has issued a call for staff unionization and collective bargaining with the University and the provincial government.

The appeal is contained in a recent MFU policy paper on academic salaries.

Terming the 1972-73 salaries inadequate and arbitrary, the MFU has stated that the increases fail to abide by University wage guidelines.

These guidelines are determined by rising costs, growth of the national output, and salaries paid to academics at other universities.

According to the MFU, the five percent increase McGill is offering this year will not adequately cover rising costs. In addition, the faculty association is claiming that the Administration has chosen to use funds available for salaries to reduce the University budgetary deficit.

Salaries at the university in 1970-71 ranged from \$8850

for a lecturer appointed in 1970-71 to \$19,900 for a full professor holding this rank since 1965-66. In 1971-72, salaries rose 5.2 percent.

According to the MFU, the established staff organization, the McGill Association of University Teachers, has failed to get its salary demands accepted by the Administration.

The MFU position paper explains this is because the MAUT has deprived itself of the most effective weapon at its potential command—collective bargaining, backed by a strong Quebec labour movement.

The MFU is urging collective negotiation by staff organizations as a procedure that has already met with success at the University of Quebec in Montreal and at the University of Montreal.

The present bargaining structure at McGill sees a committee of representatives from the teaching staff and Board of Governors advising the Principal on salaries.

The University then confers with Quebec.

The province currently sets salary guidelines, and determines grants to the universities. According to the faculty association, Quebec will minimize its expenditures wherever politically feasible, while the tight budgetary restrictions of McGill prevent it from effectively representing staff interests in dealing with the government.

In addition to a base salary, faculty members now receive remuneration for promotion and merits. These bonuses, however, are awarded individually. They do not change overall university expenditures from one year to another for a given staff size of a given distribution of rank.

Consequently, the failure to replace high-level staff, the elimination of University funding of merit increases, and the changes of staff distribution according to rank and experience have actually resulted in reduced annual additions to salary expenditures.

today

Arab Student Society:

Get together, all members, 5:30-7 pm. Union B23.

Wrestling Team:

Practice, 6 pm in Wrestling Room, Currie Gym. For further information, phone Don at 695-9108.

Emergency Meeting, Africans:

To discuss the question of unity of African students against the enemies of the African peoples. Leacock Room 219, 7 pm.

Community McGill:

A 15-year-old student is switching from a vocational to an academic curriculum. He needs tutoring help in basic study and language skills. Union 414, 11-4 pm. 392-8980.

Christian Fellowship:

Prayer meeting. Union 327, 8:30 am.

Chinese Students Society:

Soccer game at Forbes Field, 6 pm. All players are requested to attend punctually. Bring student I.D.

NDP Mount Royal Association: Rally for Harry Yudin, NDP can-

didate in Mount Royal, at Van Horne Shopping Centre, 7-9 pm. Come show support, sign up to defeat P.E.T. Call 731-6368.

ISA-Caribbean Society:

LIME (get-together) in the ISA; Union B40, 5 pm to accompany the start of *Caribbean in Focus* on Radio McGill. All welcome. *Caribbean in Focus* is on every Friday 5 pm-7 pm and can be heard in ISA.

continued on page 6

Budget...

continued from page 1

funds to be administered by individual faculty organizations."

Giles insists, however, that the Debating Union solicits suggestions from all areas of the McGill Community regarding the speakers to be invited to the University. "By acting as a clearing house, the Debating Union is in a position to offer both technical and financial assistance to any group interested in bringing speakers to McGill," Giles stated. That is, if Council supplies the money.



The *McGill Daily* is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal 112. Editorial opinions expressed in these pages are not necessarily the official opinions of the Students' Society.

The *Daily* is a sustaining subscriber of l'Agence Presse Libre du Québec, a subscriber to Liberation News Service, and a member of Canadian University Press. Editorial Offices: 392-8955. Advertising office: 392-8902.

Editor-in-chief: Nesar Ahmad
Advertising Manager: Victor Loewy
Sports Editor: Laurie Breger
Photography Editor: Jean-Michel Joffe

from our files

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1968



The unrocked boat

by
MARK
STAROWICZ

There is a news blockage in Montreal.

That blockage affects not only the readers of the English press in this city, but serves to prevent the transmission of vital information from Montreal to the rest of Canada.

There are two reasons for this news blockage: The Gazette, and The Montreal Star.

The Gazette pursues the most conscious policy of holding back news. It frequently refuses to cover events it feels should not be taking place.

Mark Starowicz worked for *The Gazette* before becoming Editor of the *Daily* in 1968.

The existence of the news blockage is openly admitted by Star and Gazette reporters themselves.

The point was best made in William Weintraub's merciless satire of *The Gazette*, *Why Rock The Boat?* Weintraub, a former Gazette reporter wrote about a newspaper "The Witness" in his book, but the disguise is so thin that characters were and are still easily recognizable as *The Gazette's* bosses. In *Why Rock The Boat* Weintraub refers to the news blockage:

"A newspaperman is a glamorous person only in proportion to the amount of news that he is able to withhold from the public; newspapermen really know what is going on, but once this knowledge is made public it becomes trite.

"When it came to what was happening behind the scenes in Montreal,

no one knew more than Witnessmen, and, because of the newspaper's fortunate policy, they were allowed to keep most of it to themselves. This made them fascinating raconteurs, much sought after for conversation."

The character of the news that is blocked differs in the Star and *The Gazette*.

The Montreal Star has for several years been blessed with a newspaperman's dream — a publisher who basically doesn't give a damn what his paper runs so long as it doesn't offend God, Queen and Country. Normally, this would lead to increased independence for the news staff, and a better paper. This is not how it turned out.

For the journalistic competence of the intermediate stratum of *The Star's* management in this period would not have met the standards of the Outremont High School Rostrum. Men like former Editor-in-Chief George Ferguson, Executive Editor Walter O'hearn (of Mrs. Mulcahy fame and calibre), former Managing Editor John Mill and "Dangling Dick" Haviland, the City Editor, have battled ceaselessly to keep the news columns of *The Star* dull, predictable, pedestrian and as devoid of real content as they could get away with.

The Star has had (apart from a hefty list of deadwood) reporters who could have produced a vibrant newspaper during these years, but the black pencils of these editors dangled heavily over their copy and assur-

ed the continuance of this gentle mediocrity.

Then there is *The Gazette*.

The people who read *The Gazette*, like the people who put it out, tend to ignore the wire-service copy that is thrown in as a grudging concession to the existence of the real world and often takes up most of the front page. The important things in *The Gazette* are the summaries of service-club speeches and "human interest" stories that pass for local coverage, the editorials on the evils of government spending and higher taxes, the predictions of an upswing in the business cycle and detailed reports of the social gatherings of the Westmount rich. These insertions are of great interest to the directors of Eaton's and Simpson's, who want to make sure that the columns that keep their ads from bumping contain only material that meets their standards of accuracy and propriety of interpretation.

At the summit, brooding like a gentle father over the prodigal paths the world has chosen to follow, sits President and Publisher Charles H. Peters. He is known to his loyal staff simply as "Chicken Charlie". He has a vision of what the world should look like, and sees that no foreign intrusions such as facts ever mar the presentation of that vision in his paper.

Below him sits Edgar Andrew Collard, Editor-in-Chief and foremost interpreter of the Peters ideology. A painfully shy and retiring man, he has never harmed a fly in his daily editorials, and instead

sits sullenly in his fourth floor office under the shadow of the greatest tragedy of his life, the turn of the century.

But Mr. Collard, who has written several books on Canadian trivia, has no authority beyond the power to write his editorials and choose which of his friends' Letters to the Editor he will print today.

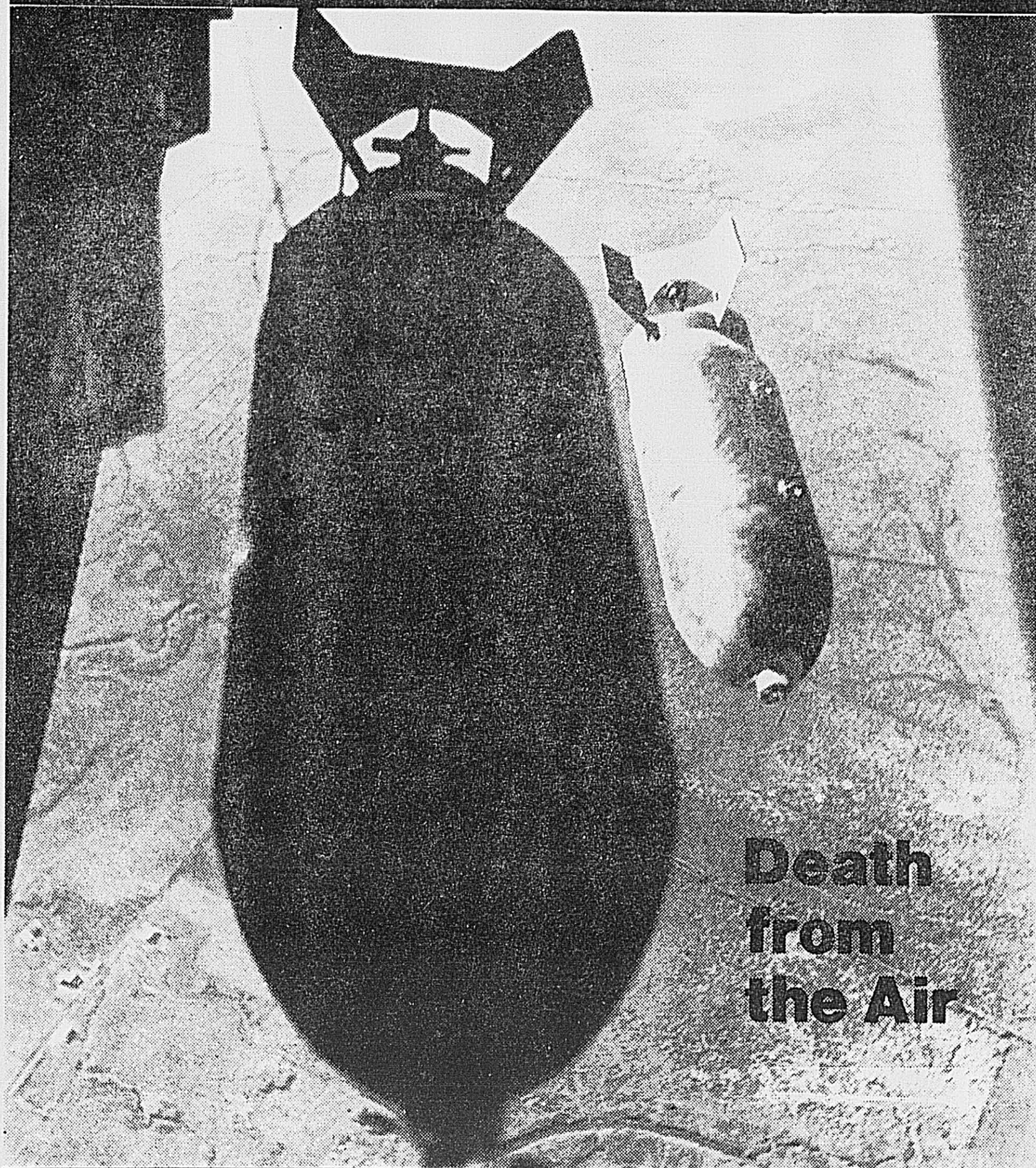
The real power on the news-side of the paper is John Meyer, who rose rapidly from being a humble finance reporter to being an even humbler Managing Editor. To his reporting staff, he is "Gelatin John." He is the hatchet man who performs the gargantuan task of rewriting history as it happens. Having little inclination for subtlety, he is frequently seen standing over a reporter's shoulder suggesting the proper phraseologies that might be assumed.

The other prevailing power, from the financial and managerial side, is General Manager Harry "The Butcher" Larkin, a bullmoose of a man who believes the only worthwhile reading matter in a newspaper is the balance sheet, and that news should be governed accordingly.

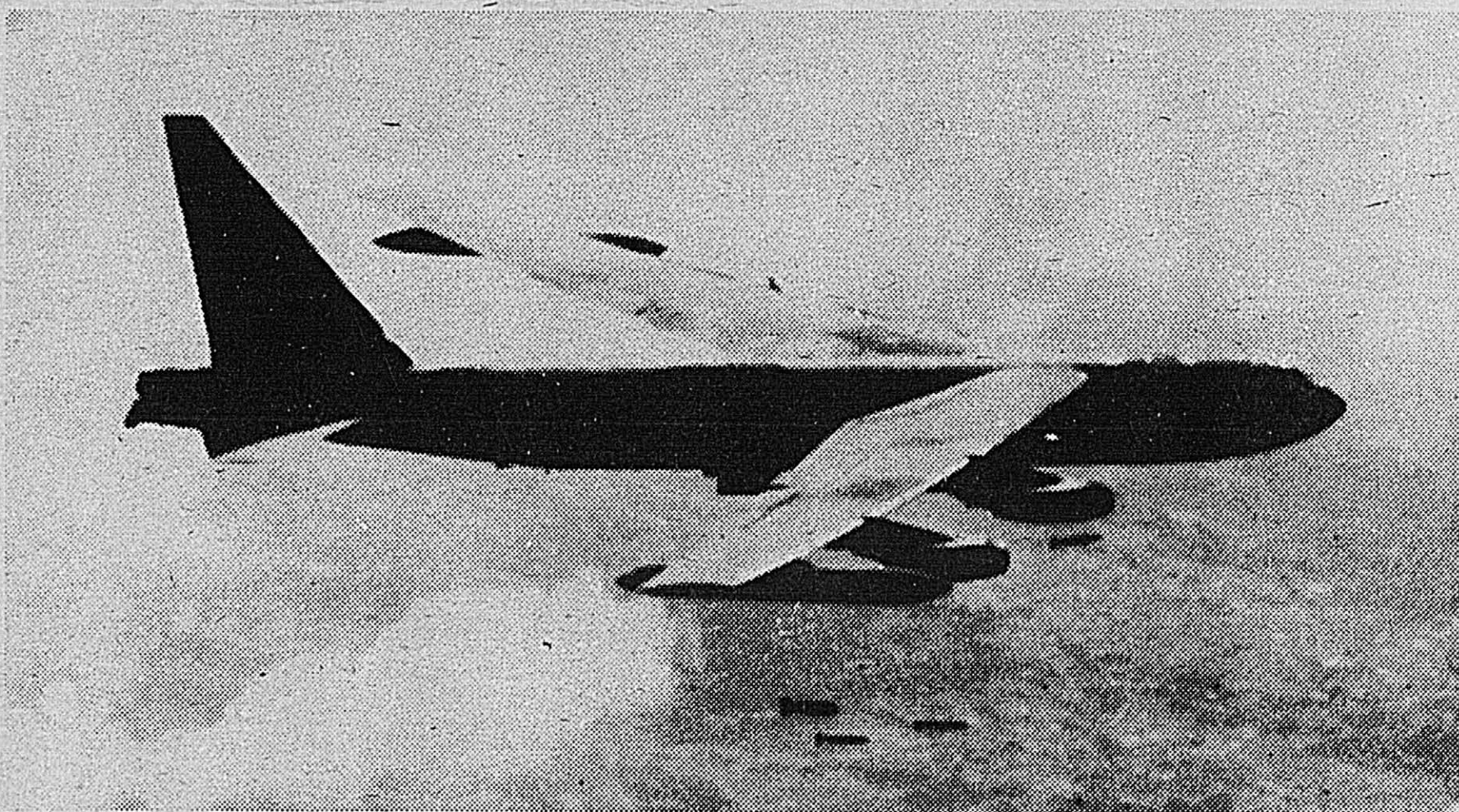
These are the men behind the news blockage in the English language press. On the basis of the information gathered by their operations, English Canada forms much of its reaction to what is happening in this complex province.

And many of these men have an interest in influencing what kind of information comes out of Québec...

The Review



**Death
from
the Air**



The Third Indochina War

The Era of the Blue Machine

Once upon a time, on the Plain of Jars in northeastern Laos lived a happy peasant people. The plain was one of Laos's oldest, most fabled, and richest societies. With a recorded history of 700 years, its people were amongst the hardest working, brightest, and toughest in Laos. Their art and architecture were regarded as among the finest in the land. Their cool climate, rich and well-watered soil, and grassy tablelands allowed them to raise more livestock and grow a greater variety of fruits than any other area in Laos. An extensive network of roads and valley passes had made it an entrepot and economic crossroads for centuries.

The Plain was a thriving, vibrant community of 50,000 people in May, 1964—a month that brought both the Pathet Lao Administration and the first American bombers.

The bombing remained relatively moderate for the next four years. In 1969, however—Nixon's first year in office—the bombing tripled. Village after village was levelled; organized life came to a halt. In August 1969 the air war reached a crescendo, forcing the Pathet Lao to withdraw, taking some 20,000 civilians with them. The CIA-supported Meo guerrillas then came in and removed the remaining 30,000 to their own areas, finally sending them down to Vientiane in 1970. During these years, everything on the Plain was levelled. Today it is a deserted wasteland. The first society in history to be erased from the map by total, automated war.

Today, a giant apparatus of destruction

is firmly installed in and around Indochina. Fifty thousand American airmen and more than 500 strike aircraft ranging from the huge B-52 to the killer gunship, located at a dozen mammoth airbases and aircraft carriers, are waging full-scale aerial warfare.

The Nixon Administration, while removing U.S. foot soldiers, remains fully committed to a 20-year-old goal of American leaders: keeping U.S.-supported regimes in power in Indochina. Nixon's newest negotiating stance still insists that the U.S. government have a say in determining who will rule in Indochina, the very reason the war has been fought for over two decades.

The tactics have changed, but the goals have not. The Nixon Administration took office committed both to maintain pro-American Indochinese governments and to withdraw American ground troops from Vietnam. Under the Nixon Doctrine the Third Indochina War (1969-?) began, substituting American air power for American ground troops. The first Indochina War (1946-54) was primarily a French colonial war; the Second Indochina War (1961-68) was the Kennedy-Johnson commitment of American ground troops. The Second Indochina War proved too costly to maintain. The Tet offensive forced a change in tactics.

The Nixon administration thus turned to a new form of war, one in which machines do most of killing and destruction, unknown to the American people; a war in which an American President can claim to be bringing peace even as he continues to wage a full-scale and bloody war from the air.

Militarily, this new war is a variation of former General James Gavin's "enclave" strategy. A majority of the people of Indochina has been concentrated in and around the major towns and bases. Within these American-controlled zones, a wide variety

of political, economic and cultural measures are undertaken to attempt to break the spirit and culture of resistance of the Indochinese people. The vast regions outside the American-controlled zones—including two-thirds of Laos, three-quarters of Cambodia, all of North Vietnam, and much of South Vietnam—are basically free-fire zones, subject to American bombing at any time of the day or night. Well over two-thirds of Indochina has thus been turned into a virtual free-fire zone where the new warfare is being tested.

This new war is automated war, waged by machine with ground troops playing a secondary role; it is total war, making no distinction between military and civilian targets, destroying everything below; and it is secret war, carried out without the knowledge of the American people.

It is also the only form of war left the U.S., in the wake of the total collapse of the "vietnamization" program during the latest offensive of the Liberation forces.

By November, 1972, the new war will be the second longest in American history (surpassed only by Johnson's ground war).

This new war is the air war, the Third Indochina War.

Since Nixon took office more than 4 million tons of bombs, by Pentagon estimate, have been dropped on Indochina. More than six million pounds of bombs a day, 4,000 pounds every minute. More than the 3.1 million tons of bombs dropped during World War II and the Korean War combined. The strategy is simple. If a guerrilla is a fish among the sea of the people, the objective of the land war is to remove the fish. The objective of the air war is to drain the sea.

What the era of the Blue Machine means is no better illustrated than in portions of Laos controlled by the Pathet Lao. Pathet Lao zones encompass an area the size of New York State, or about two-thirds of

the country. They are composed of 3-4,000 tiny villages, each consisting of a few dozen bamboo homes, a pagoda, rice storehouses, a few hundred head of water buffalo, cows, pigs, chickens and ducks, and inhabited by some of the poorest, most gentle, rice farmers in Southeast Asia.

Each day for the last several years, hundreds of millions of dollars of the world's most sophisticated aircraft have been hovering over these villages: O1E, O2, and OV10 spotter planes at 2,000 feet; A1E, A26, T26 prop bombers, AC47, AC54, AC119, AC130 gunships, flare ships, rescue and gunship helicopters at 5,000 feet; F4, F100, F105, A7, B57 jet bombers, jet reconnaissance, EC47 and EC119 electronic aircraft at 10,000; KC135 super-tankers at 20,000; B52s at 30,000; EC130 command and control aircraft at 35,000; and SR71 reconnaissance aircraft at 70,000 feet. Giant computers, seismic and acoustic sensors, infra-red devices, and ANAPQ108 radar (designed to see through trees) have been tracking squat Soviet-built trucks or farmers trying to grow rice at night; laser guided bombs and TV-guided missiles have been loosed on buffalo, trucks, rice storehouses, homes and peasants alike. By the admission of American officials closely associated with the war there, Laos has been the most heavily bombed country in the history of aerial warfare.

Only as one drives past the paddy fields and samlor drivers onto an American air base in Indochina does one begin to appreciate just how awesome a military force the Blue Machine is.

Miles of roads stretch as far as the eye can see (an airman, perhaps apocryphally, is said to have measured the roads on Korat Air Force Base and found that there were enough for a two-lane highway to Peking and back). There are thousands of pre-fab structures, quonset huts, trailers,

The planes came like birds, the bombs fell like rain and there came to be a lake of blood...

tents, wooden and cement buildings; acres of hospitals, commissaries, canteens, nightclubs, restaurants, swimming pools, barracks, gasoline pumps, garages, buses, trucks, jeeps, radios, radar installations, warehouses, offices and hangars; millions of gallons of fuel on the "fuel farm"; closed-circuit TV and radio and giant movie theaters.

Thousands of American and Asian personnel drive, scurry, loiter about: pilots, radio operators, mechanics, bomb-loaders, fuse installers, "fuel farmers", gas-pump operators, drivers, electricians, carpenters, janitors, doctors, medical orderlies, lawyers, chaplains, cooks, MPs, guards, loaders, stackers, waiters, "hooch-girls", secretaries, clerks, information officers, launderers, photo interpreters, gunners, navigators, men wearing the uniform of the Air Force, Navy, Marines, Army, Air America, Continental Air Service and Pan American and Northwest airlines.

And then there are the planes constantly taxiing, taking off, flying, landing—sleek, squat, giant, tiny, silver, camouflage green. And finally, of course, the ordnance.

There are five such installations in South Vietnam, with some 40,000 American airmen; five in Thailand, with 25,000 airmen; four to six aircraft carriers operating in and out of the Gulf of Tonkin, with some 10-20,000 personnel; and a dozen smaller American-directed bases throughout Indochina for indigenous air forces.

These installations are, of course, but a small part of the Blue Machine. A logistics network stretching through 18 major air bases in the Pacific back to 112 in the United States provides the men and planes necessary to keep the bombs falling.

It's a remote, impersonal war. Navigators plot bombing raids on coordinates, not villages; pilots pull levers from thousands of feet up, not triggers at human forms 100 yards away; photo interpreters see bomb craters and destroyed "enemy structures,"

not headless children or napalmed grandmothers; a Stinger pilot—whose machine can put a bullet every square foot in an area the size of a football field—stares ahead into the inky darkness, periodically firing when two pips on his computer coincide. Any corpses below lie far from his consciousness.

The main concerns, from the American side, are almost technical in nature; developing sensors which will allow instantaneous, automatic, and pin-point bombing of enemy guerrillas; getting hand-held lasers into use instead of ineffective aircraft directed beams; applying new and better forms of ordnance.

The Indochina arsenal is indeed a dark monument to the evil ingenuity of the imperialist mind.

According to a paper delivered to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Professors Pfeiffer and Westing, at least 50 percent of all bombs dropped on Indochina are anti-personnel bombs.

Like the pineapple bomblets that dropped from a single aircraft can send 250,000 steel pellets spewing in a horizontal pattern across the land. Or the flechette or "nail" bombs with several hundred barbed nails in each three inch bomblet, designed to shred muscles and body organs as they pass through the body by the path of least resistance. Or the napalm—white phosphorus variations of incendiary bombs that stick to the skin and burn their way slowly to the bone. Or the area denial mines, like the gravel and spider mines that are designed to make large areas of land uninhabitable for human life and the 2,500 pound propane bomb, used as an incendiary device. Or the "smart bombs" designed to be used particularly against cave shelters or suspected underground complexes. Or the defoliants, poisons, and variety of toxic gases that day after day rain down on the poor, gentle far-



mers of Indochina.

The massive bombing, killing and destruction perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists has ravaged Indochina, and stained its hands through the ages with the blood of the innocent.

It has failed however, to break the heroic spirit of resistance of the Indochinese peoples.

Tempered by their long years of struggle, and firmly convinced of the justness of their cause the Indochinese people are determined to defeat the U.S. aggressors, and liberate their beautiful land.

The air war, far from stemming this spirit of resistance, has intensified it. At first, a

large portion of the population was simply shocked and confused by the surprise bombings which occurred while they were tilling their fields or walking to market. Why should such "iron monsters" wish to annihilate them. Their confusion soon turned to anger and even hatred. The massive and indiscriminate bombing branded the Americans clearly as the aggressors—with no further proof needed. A peasant's only choice was to fight or join the aggressors and their collaborators.

Blanket bombing has also forced the Indochinese to be more self-reliant, more imaginative at the local level. They have mobilized resistance from the village upward, sharing supplies, repairing roads, creating medical facilities, and dispersing children and old people to safer locations. Where the bombing is heaviest, the people overcome the threat by living and working underground in caves.

The Indochinese have even found ways to utilize the debris of U.S. bombing. Pots and pans are made from Napalm canisters; oil lamps from defused pineapple bombs; rings, bracelets and combs from the wreckage of U.S. planes.

The Indochinese do more than passively resist the air war. There is a well-planned strategy to shoot down the war planes. Peasants throughout North Vietnam and the liberated zones have small arms which have taken a heavy toll of aircraft. The small arms fire forces the attacking planes to a higher level where they are vulnerable to anti-aircraft artillery and surface-to-air missiles. Although such air defenses appear primitive and ineffective by American standards, more than 1,500 U.S. war planes have been downed and hundreds of pilots captured.

Confident that just wars can be won, and that people are ultimately more important than weaponry, millions of Indochinese have joined the struggle. As Mao Tse-tung said, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The Indochinese people will surely win!



THE ELECTRONIC BATTLEFIELD

The following was written by George Weiss for the 1971 issue of Military Aircraft, a journal published by the military-industrial elite to maintain a popular following for military technology. An ode to automated death it is a socio-economic criticism in itself. Independent evidence suggests that automated warfare has not been nearly as successful as the author implies. Its documentation as well the particular insight it provides into the fascist mentality justifies its inclusion here.

Half a world away from America one of the strangest wars in history, and the first of its type, is being waged. Generals in command of forces engaging the enemy study computer readouts instead of battle maps to determine their tactics. Pilots who fly the missions set coordinates into aircraft computers; planes fly automatically and release their bombs by electronic signal. The bombs are not always ordinary bombs; sometimes they are tiny round baseball size weapons. Others may be laser or TV-guided and are known as "smart bombs." Anything else today is known as a "dumb bomb."

High above the battlefield unmanned aircraft circle, their insides packed with electronic equipment which pick up and silently retransmit signals from transmitters earlier embedded into the ground. The signals transmitted from the ground transmitters go to some of the world's largest computers.

Then machines, not man, perform the calculations of thousands of variables. A mad metal ball hammers out the probable reactions or options available to other men

who, hundreds of miles away, ponder the next move.

Warfare in the late sixties went electronic. It is developing into a pattern which men will be studying for years to determine how wars of the future may be conducted in a manner that even today rivals science fiction.

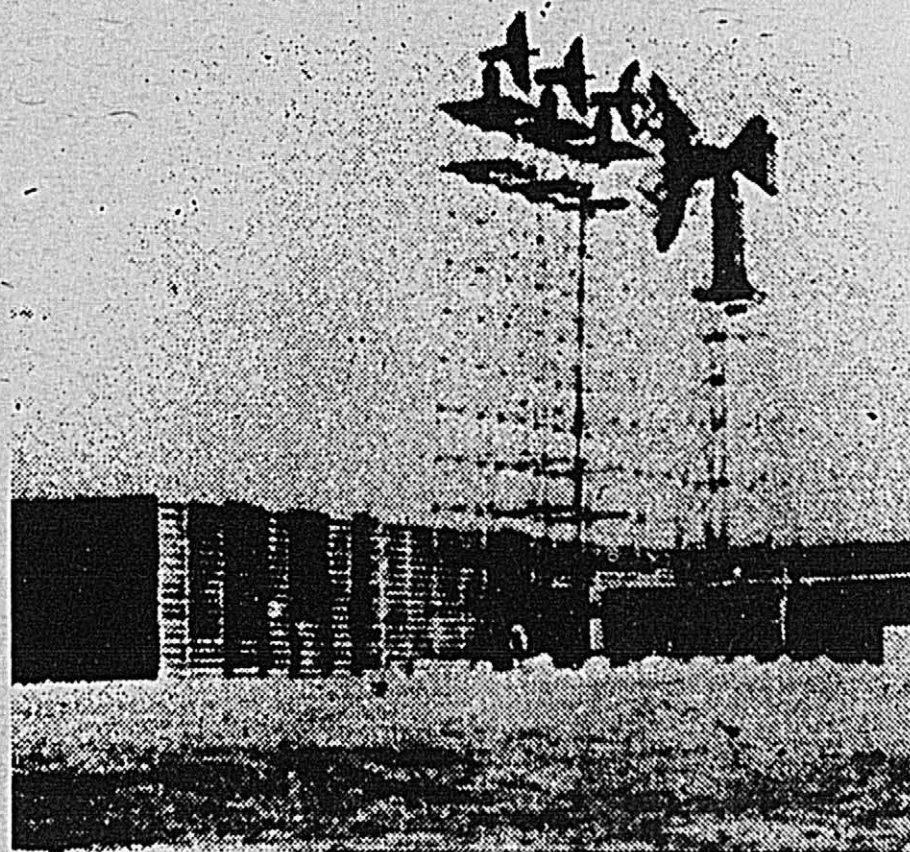
This is the "Secret War" in Laos, or perhaps more aptly, the "Strange War". Never before have men fought such a war. One side employing manpower and munition trucks on the Ho Chi Minh trail at night and hiding by day. The other side, and in another country, armed with the latest technology is on the same schedule as the enemy—sleeping by day and fighting by night. They never meet these two enemies. Yet they are separated at times by only a few feet of airspace.

Only in this war can you find the veterans of a hundred computer battles who have never heard a shot fired, pilots who bomb acres, not pinpoints, and fly by computer, bombs which drop on electronic signal, drones that fly without manual control—and the entire system tied to a collection of tubes, transistors and diodes that calculate time and space with the precision of an astronaut's moon landing. Except that the objective may be the next rest stop for a convoy travelling through Laos.

This is "Igloo White", the code name for the electronic system that fights the Battle of the Ho Chi Minh trail. Inside what some people have referred to as the largest building in Southeast Asia is the heart of Igloo White—the Air Force's surveillance system for the trail.

Two huge IBM 360 computers, storing billions of information "bits" could handle any one of America's largest corporations. The facts and figures stored in their memory banks are responsible for the success of the air operation on the Ho Chi Minh trail.

When the necessity to slow down the munitions traffic on the Ho Chi Minh trail became critical several years ago the Air Force was given the task of handling it. The rules were carefully spelled by Washington.



IGLOO WHITE

No military personnel were to fight on the ground in Laos. All combat operations had to be handled by airpower. There was no demand for 100 percent victory. The name of the game was to slow the infiltration of munitions and men on the trail and reduce the level of warfare in the South.

A special group was established by the Department of Defense and named the Defense Communications Planning Group, a title that hid the true scope of their work from prying eyes.

Out of the efforts of the DCPG came a series of electronic sensors which could be air-dropped along the Ho Chi Minh trail to detect and report on passing vehicles. The sensors were designed to pick up and transmit signals from the vibrations of passing men or vehicles. Some could be remotely tuned to alternate from man to vehicle targets so the passing of either could be recorded separately. Still others were designed to pick up sounds. One of these the ACOUBUOY (adapted from a Navy anti-submarine sensor) pulls in sound waves so well and with such high fidelity that the Air Force has tape recordings of drivers in truck parks holding conversations—including one "X"-rated negotiation between a North Vietnamese WAC and her soldier boy friend.

Once asked by a Senate Committee if the ACOUBUOYS were ever found by the North Vietnamese, an Air Force General acknowledged they have been and played a tape to prove it. As the tape ran the senators heard the excited shouts of the Vietnamese soldiers as they spotted the sensor. Then came the sound of axes as the soldiers chopped away at the tree. Finally there was the sound of the tree as it crashed to the ground and then screams. Asked what the screams meant, the General replied, "Sir, the tree must have fallen on them." Or maybe something exploded.

One of these the ACOUBUOY (adapted from a Navy anti-submarine sensor) pulls in sound waves so well and with such high fidelity that the Air Force has tape recordings of drivers in truck parks holding conversations—including one "X"-rated negotiation between a North Vietnamese WAC and her soldier boy friend.

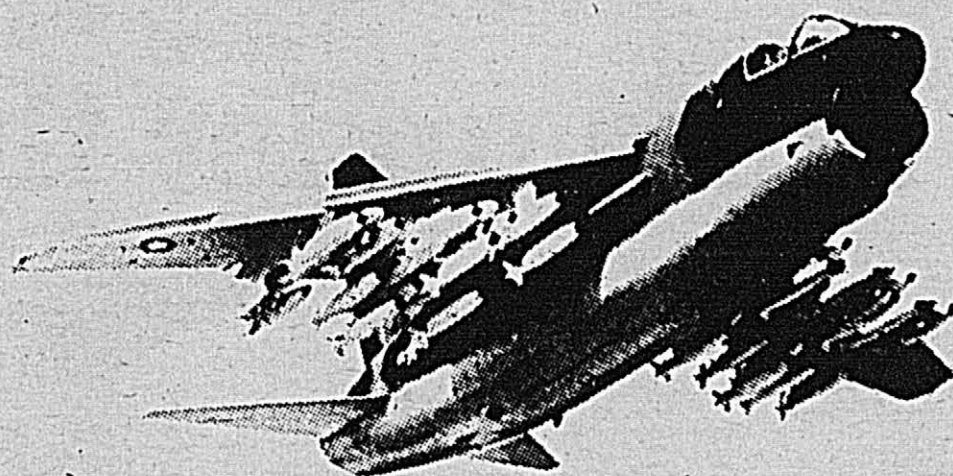
Once asked by a Senate Committee if the ACOUBUOYS were ever found by the North Vietnamese, an Air Force General acknowledged they have been and played a tape to prove it. As the tape ran the senators heard the excited shouts of the Vietnamese soldiers as they spotted the sensor. Then came the sound of axes as the soldiers chopped away at the tree. Finally there was the sound of the tree as it crashed to the ground and then screams. Asked what the screams meant, the General replied, "Sir, the tree must have fallen on them." Or maybe something exploded.

SPIKEBUOY is an acoustic sensor that, unlike ACOUBUOY which falls by parachute and hangs in the dense jungle foliage, buries itself in the earth in free-fall and then radios back sounds of passing vehicles. Two seismic sensors being used on the Ho Chi Minh trail are called ADSID and ACOUSID. The former, ADSID is the most popular of all sensors used by the Air Force in monitoring activity on the trail. ADSID does not relay any sounds but can pick up the movement of men and vehicles with a high degree of accuracy.

A known truck park will usually receive six or nine ADSIDs and ACOUSIDs. If the situation warrants, an ACOUBUOY may be parachuted into the trees. Each sensor transmits its own code so there is no mistaking which is which inside Laos and locations are known, to within a few feet.

One of the necessary military efforts to disrupt traffic on the Ho Chi Minh trail has been through area denial. Dealing with

"We got the Ho Chi Minh trail wired like a pinball machine. Before, the enemy had two things going for him. The sun went down every night and he had trees to hide under. Now he has nothing."



the scene of the action to an Airborne Battlefield Command and Control Center (that's a C-130 with a complete battle staff) or to retain command within the ISC.

The function is usually retained at the ISC if the situation does not appear to require airborne assessment. In that event the computer switches the sensor-acquired information to the ground-bound Assessment Officer in the building who will direct the air attack.

A TV-type screen provides the Assessment Officer with a map of the section of Laos under his control. Each of the roads used by the North Vietnamese in his area is etched on his screen. As the seismic and acoustic sensors pick up the truck movements their locations appear as light on his TV screen. The AO observes the progress of the truck convoy as an illuminated line of light, "a worm" that crawls across his screen, following a road that is sometimes several hundred miles away.

From there the battle becomes academic. The Assessment Officer and the computer confer on probable times the convoy or convoys will reach a pre-selected point on the map. This point is a "box" selected by the Igloo White team of experts at the ISC. Airborne at the moment are gunships and fighters. A decision is made as to the type of ordnance best suited to the area.

If the trucks are moving under a jungle canopy it is likely the AO will select fighters armed with CBU weapons and attack the convoy with them. If the convoy can be caught in an open area then gunships will be waiting for them.

By radio the AO notifies the fighters that they have a target and provides coded coordinates. Fighter lead punches the information into his own airborne computer and his formation is now flying what pilots have come to call "the most boring of all combat missions."

As the AO keeps tabs on the progress of the ground convoy and the air strike force he adjusts for a coordinated arrival of both forces at the selected "box". As the fighters roar over the point thousands of CBU bomblets and other weapons automatically release and tumble into the jungle below.

As the bombs explode in the convoy the sensors are again called upon to assess the effect of the raid. Trucks that made it through the box are counted. During the following morning photos by reconnaissance aircraft will verify the attack and show what cargo, if any, survived. A follow-up action may then be taken to prevent the salvage of any cargo.

As one veteran of the electronic war put it, "We got the Ho Chi Minh trail wired like a pin ball machine. Before, the enemy had two things going for him. The sun went down every night and he had trees to hide under. Now he has nothing." Time will tell.

on the automatic system and the on-board computer takes over, flying the aircraft and aiming and shooting the cannon. In one hour one new AC-130 destroyed 68 trucks; that's better than one a minute.

Another sensor device being added to the aerial gunships is a cathode ray tube that will react to truck ignition systems just as your home TV does to a passing auto. Only this one will pick up ignition emissions for many miles and guide aircraft in. The crew examines the vehicles with low light level TV, switches on the automatic gun system and then keeps score as the trucks disappear in bursts of exploding 40-mm shells from the Bofors cannon.

Life on the Ho Chi Minh trail has become a very hazardous occupation for the North Vietnamese Army.

Now let's look at the way the electronic battle is fought.

The night's battle begins at dusk. Strike planes for the effort are made ready. These include gunships, fighters, still secret electronic B-57s, and drones.

Inside the ISC (infiltration surveillance center) two huge IBM 360-65 computers stand ready to begin their work. In their electronic brains are the entire 3,500 miles of the turning and twisting Ho Chi Minh trail system. The locations of every cross-road, gully and sensor are known to them.

Inside North Vietnam dozens of Russian ZIL and Chinese "Liberation" trucks stand ready to begin their nightly dash through Mu Gia and other mountain passes being used each night to infiltrate Laos.

As darkness falls the convoys start. As the trucks begin to roll, sensors in several truck parks begin transmitting to the unmanned drones circling high above; the information is relayed to the silent computers at Igloo White in Thailand. Other sensors, spaced along known truck routes begin to pick up passing vehicles, and this information is passed on to the ISC. In minutes the computer is sorting out the routes the truck crews have selected for the night's operation and the battle is on.

The computer can select or reject a route. Some routes have been heavily mined during the day and the computer will count the trucks entering the mined area and then count the ones leaving. Then it will decide what should be next done to the convoy.

When the sensors have provided enough information to the computer the action shifts to another room in the ISC known as Commando Bolt, a term which refers to one of the most sophisticated combat control functions in the Air Force.

The decision can also be made to switch

thousands of invisible men moving through the jungle, but whose presence is indicated by sensors, called for a new type weapon. The answer was "Gravel" and "Dragon-tooth." Both weapons are small enough to be hand-held and can be packed by the tens of thousands into dispensers. A fighter load will cover entire camps when released.

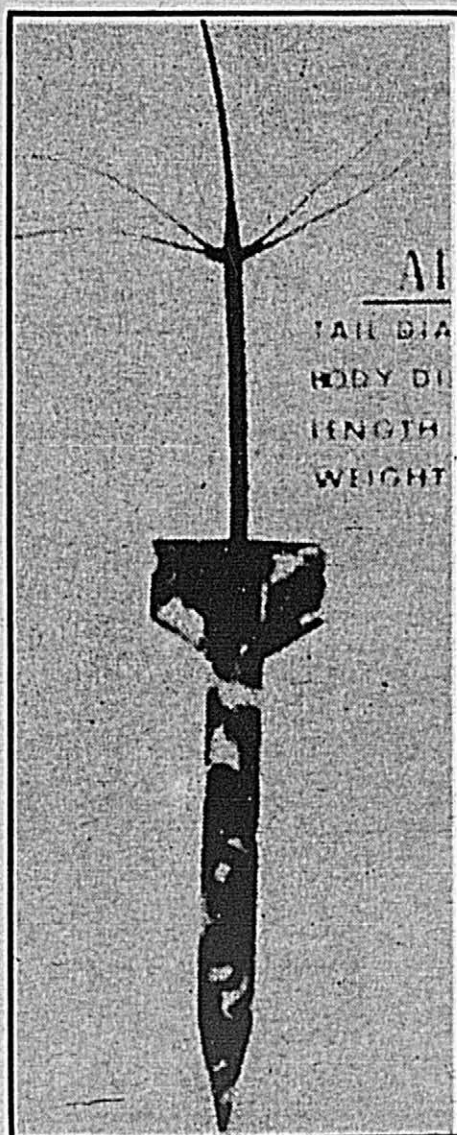
Gravel looks very much like a large light green tea bag. This anti-personnel mine is activated by pressure and will injure anyone stepping on it. Dragontooth can also seriously injure anyone stepping on it. Scattered over large jungle areas these weapons deny the enemy movement by night and force him to clear paths by day through fields of mini-explosives.

Seeing what is under the trees is one of the major problems facing airmen with no surface means to check enemy positions. One of the weapons made with the idea of instant jungle clearance is Pave Pat II, a 2,500 pound propane bomb. High overpressures from the commercial propane strips branches off trees and clears acres of jungle to allow for visual observation.

Bombs like the laser guided 2,000 pound bomb are used to hit "impossible" targets such as cave entrances which hide munitions and pipe line pumping stations on the trail. While one aircraft launches the weapon another "illuminates" the target with a laser beam. The bomb homes on the beam and guides itself into the target. Other "smart bombs" like the EO (electrical-optical) bomb contain a TV camera in the nose and the pilot can "fly" the bomb after launch into a pre-selected target. The laser bombs conventional USAF bombs with a bolt on guidance kit, are relatively cheap.

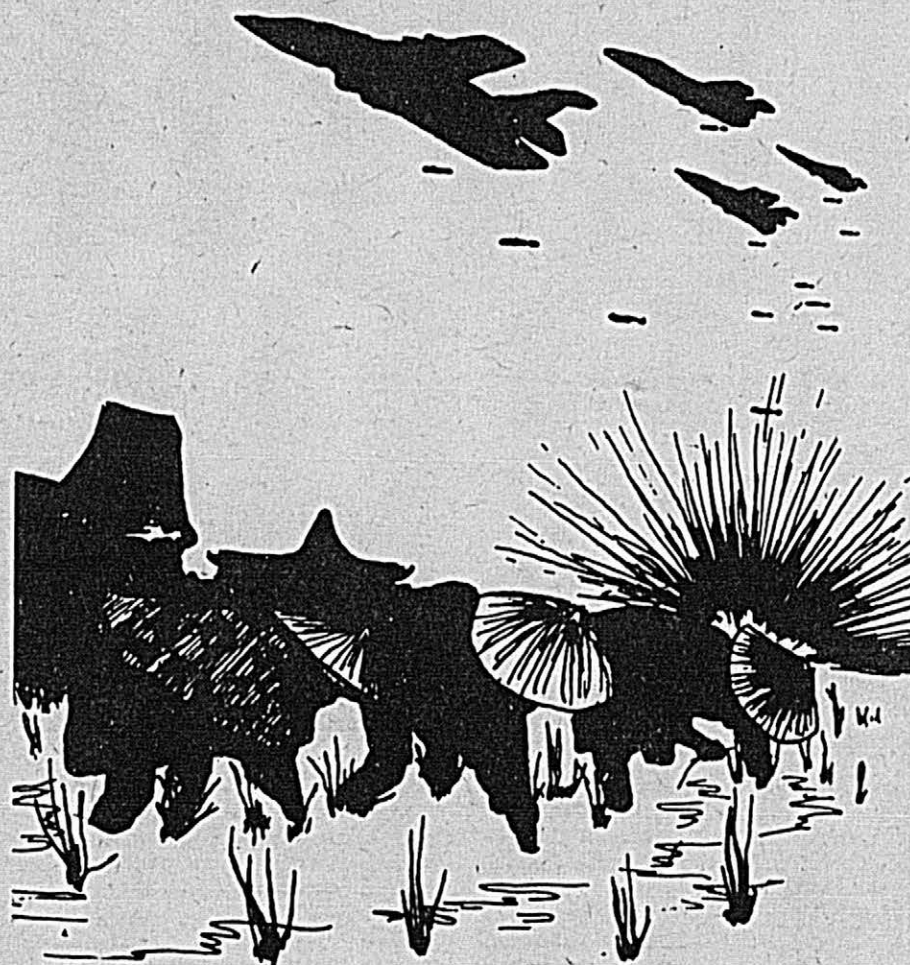
The Air Force has recently introduced a new dimension to the "Secret War". Although the AC-47, AC-119 and the AC-130 each darrying rapid firing mini-guns and 20-mm cannon have been in common use on the trail last year saw the addition of the newest called "Pave Spectre". This electronic bird is armed with rapid firing 40-mm cannon with computerized target acquisition and fire controls.

After entering a road area where a convoy is moving the pilot can set up his aircraft for automatic operation. The crew scans the ground with night vision, low light level TV, and picks out moving vehicles as easily as in day-light. The aircraft is then placed



ADSID (air delivered seismic intrusion detector). Thousands of sensors like the one in the photograph are planted throughout all of Indochina. The vibrations transmitted by the walking of a man or an animal are enough to cause the sensor to send a signal to an airborne relay station. Like all sensors it has a self-destruct system that destroys all internal circuits if anyone attempts to pull it out of the earth.

Life under the bombs



The agony of countless Indochinese peasants living under American bombs at this very moment is one of the great untold stories of our time.

Of the 750,000 tons of ordnance dropped in 1971, fully two-thirds has fallen in guerrilla-controlled portions of Laos and Cambodia, and the southern part of North Viet Nam.

The population of these zones is officially estimated at nearly one million in Laos, one to two million in Cambodia, and well over one million in North Viet Nam's southernmost provinces (bombed twice a week in 1971, every other day for the past two months, and culminating in the recent five days of continuous raids).

Their life under the bombing is unknown to the outside world. Western reporters and TV crews are not under the bombs; they are prohibited from even going into the air outside of South Viet Nam; and American officials only inform their citizens of "interdiction" and "tactical" strikes.

During four years in Laos, however, we obtained some understanding of life under the bombs by interviewing several thousand refugees from the two-thirds of Laos controlled by the Pathet Lao. All had lived five years under the air war.

Nothing is as it was before the bombers came. Original homes, rice storehouses, shops, schools, and pagodas have long since been levelled; ancestral ricefields, fruit orchards, and vegetable gardens have been largely abandoned; normal education, commerce, and transport have ground to a halt.

The people have moved from the sites of the villages of their birth to get under some kind of cover; when the planes are absent, they generally live in small, temporary bamboo shelters hidden under the for-

est canopy; when the planes come, they go into holes and tunnels dug into the foot of hills or mountains, irrigation canals, trenches camouflaged from the air, or caves.

Life is divided into periods of lighter and heavier bombing. (U.S. planes generally bomb a given area intensively for several weeks or months, then move on to other regions before returning.)

During the heavier bombing, the people spend as much time as possible in their hiding places. Fires cannot be lit—smoke by day or by night attract the bombers—thus cooking is not possible. During freezing dry-season nights they suffer a good deal from the cold. During the rainy season, water often seeps into the caves or holes. The health situation, never good in the best of times, becomes desperate due to shortages of medicine and difficulties in reaching medical facilities.

Even during the heaviest bombing, however, not everyone can remain underground all the time. They must come out to try and grow enough food to stay alive, to pound and dehusk the rice, to look after livestock, to bring drinking water.

When they do come out, there is a good chance they will be struck.

The planes can come at any time of the night or day. There may be strikes 10 or

12 times on a single day, or a few days may pass without any bombing. If they are jets or prop planes, one may have a few minutes warning before being bombed or strafed; if they are B-52's, giant bombs suddenly begin exploding without warning; if one is caught beneath the gunships, used increasingly these days and striking mainly at night, there is no escape.

Men are cut to pieces by fragmentation bombs while ploughing their fields; children are riddled by pellets or flechettes from anti-personnel bombs while running for their trenches; old people are burned alive by napalm or white phosphorus while sitting or sleeping in their shelters; women are cut down by gunship bullets while caring for livestock; whole family lines are exterminated as 500- and 1,000-pound bombs fall on a single trench where three generations huddle together.

Massacres occur as well. Bombers will strike a cave in which large numbers of people are hiding, as when 300 civilians were killed in a cave west of Ban Ban, Laos in the summer of 1968; an underground hospital will be caved in as when well over 100 patients and medical personnel perished in May, 1968 near Muong Kahn near the Plain of Jars; or a school, such as the slaughter of 63 prisoners in the winter of 1969 five miles east of Xieng Khouang.

It is impossible to get together in the open, so religious observances, weddings, funerals, markets, come to a halt; long periods of hazardous portage duty become necessary as transport by vehicle is made more difficult; more and more farming is confined to manioc, a subsistence crop that can be grown in the forest (open fields and harvested crops are a particular target).

During periods of lighter bombing, people live a different type of life. The focus becomes the caves, often enlarged by TNT, that serve as schools, hospitals, assembly halls, government offices, and cooperative stores. An attempt is made to begin farming rice and vegetables again, preserving what remains of one's livestock, building new shelters in areas that seem to be safer should the planes come again.

Even during such periods, however, life is full of hazards brought by the planes: forest and field are flooded by unexploded ordnance, delayed action bombs, small mines disguised as leaves, children's toys, lighters, or pens, and poisoned candy, rice, and milk. It is dangerous to go into areas that have not been cleared of such explosives, and children must be constantly watched so that they stay clear of them. Livestock continue, long after the planes have gone, to die from ingesting grass poisoned by sprays and long strips of silver paper.

And then, at least once and usually twice or three times a year, the planes begin bombing an area intensively once again, and it is back to life in the holes. Such is the life led by hundreds of thousands at this very moment, as over 1,500 tons of American bombs continue to rain down upon Indochina daily. And there is no end in sight.

The Review

The Review is the weekly political and cultural supplement of the *McGill Daily*. Submissions of graphics, poetry and prose are welcome. Editorial office: Union B41. Tel. 392-8955.

Material for this issue was furnished by Project Air War and the Indochina Resource Center 1322 18th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036.

Editor
Associate Editor

Nigel Gibson
Phyllis Platt



Vietnam will win!

In the wake of the collapse of his "Vietnamization" program, following the last major offensive of the Vietnamese liberation forces, and with total defeat staring him in the face, President Nixon ordered the mass, all-out bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Every day for the past few months American bombers have struck at North Vietnam. They have razed whole towns to the ground, hit hospitals, schools, factories, and even the dike system in a campaign aimed at breaking the determined will and resistance of the Vietnamese people.

Just as they did during the heavy bombing of 1968, the Vietnamese people have fought back. They've been doing that for twenty years now. First the Japanese, then the French, and now the Americans.

In 1968, the great leader and founder of the Vietnamese Workers Party, Ho Chi Minh told them that before the Americans would admit defeat they would probably take out their frustrations by using their vast technology to reduce Vietnam to a heap of rubble.

"We shall probably lose our cities, our towns and our villages," Ho told his people, "but in the end we shall win. The U.S. imperialists defeated, we will rebuild our country and it will be more beautiful and even prettier than before."

Uncle Ho didn't live to see that day, but four years later his beloved people are still fighting. Hundreds of thousands have died. But the Vietnamese have fought on and on, organized, reorganized and fought again.

Despite the bombing, the death and the destruction, the Vietnamese are more confident than ever in the victory of their just cause. What more can Nixon do? The bombing may delay the U.S. defeat but it can't prevent it.

The Vietnamese are determined to carry the bitter struggle through to the end, until the day that the U.S. aggressors are finally defeated and they can lay their arms aside for a while, and join with their brothers and sisters in the south in rebuilding their precious country.

Nothing can stop them.

Nigel Gibson

What you see is what you get...
Buy, sell, trade, find, get action
daily, in the DAILY CLASSIFIEDS

CLASSIFIED ADS

THE ONE AND ONLY LIFE INSURANCE PLAN ENDORSED BY



THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY TO ITS MEMBER STUDENTS AND POST GRADUATE STUDENTS

Lowest Initial Cost ■ Lowest Net Cost, when changed to permanent ■ Life Time Coverage ■ Special Conversion at graduation ■ Regular Conversion at any time up to end of Term Period ■ Reduction of \$2.50 per \$1000 at each option. Reduction of \$2.50 per \$1000 at conversion

PLANS: Term to age 35 or 10 year term whichever is the shorter period, with Ordinary Life thereafter, unless converted sooner to Ordinary Life or any other type of permanent life. PLUS: accidental death and G.I.B.		YEARLY PREMIUM
PLAN A	with G.I.B. without G.I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/> \$92.75 <input type="checkbox"/> \$67.75
\$ 25,000 Death \$ 50,000 Accidental Death \$ 175,000 G.I.B. (7 options up to \$25,000 each)		
PLAN B	with G.I.B. without G.I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/> \$69.25 <input type="checkbox"/> \$44.25
\$ 15,000 Death \$ 30,000 Accidental Death \$ 175,000 G.I.B. (7 options up to \$25,000 each)		
PLAN C	with G.I.B. without G.I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/> \$57.50 <input type="checkbox"/> \$32.50
\$ 10,000 Death \$ 20,000 Accidental Death \$ 175,000 G.I.B. (7 options up to \$25,000 each)		
PLAN D	with G.I.B. without G.I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/> \$45.75 <input type="checkbox"/> \$20.75
\$ 5,000 Death \$ 10,000 Accidental Death \$ 175,000 G.I.B. (7 options up to \$25,000 each)		
PLAN E	without G.I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10.00
\$ 5,000 Death		

Above rates include Waiver of Premium and Conversion Privileges. G.I.B. allows you to take 7 new permanent life insurance policies up to \$25,000 each for a total of \$175,000 WITHOUT PROOF OF GOOD HEALTH (in addition to conversion Privilege) on 7 of the following different occasions: at graduation, at postgraduation or at the policy anniversary dates nearest your ages 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37 and 40. You may add up to \$25,000 of permanent life insurance each time you exercise an option.

CONVERSION PRIVILEGES: ALL plans up to \$25,000 if at graduation or up to amount of policy at any other time during Term period.

EXAMPLE OF CONVERSION—LOWEST NET COST—PER \$1000.00

	Age	PREMIUM PER \$1000.*		CASH VALUE—BONUS*	
		1st year	thereafter	in 20 years	at age 65
non par.	24	\$5.14	\$7.64	\$192	\$533
with bonus	24	\$10.14	\$12.64	\$401	\$1719
double bonus	24	\$15.14	\$17.64	\$610	\$2905

* Policy fee to be added. Cash value and most bonus guaranteed. This is subject to a formal proposal by the Company.

PLEASE COMPLETE FOLLOWING ENROLLMENT CARD

Name Age

Address

..... Phone

Faculty Year

The International Life Insurance Company

Head Office: Stock Exchange Building Place Victoria, Montreal.
Telephone 461-7441

IN COOPERATION WITH ONE OF THE
World's Largest Reinsurance Company

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

MISCELLANEOUS

EXPEDITION: Iran-Africa: overland Yucatan Dogon tribe Easter Island Galapagos Solar eclipse. Sahara. For information: The Trekkers, 2453 Yonge St., Suite 7, Toronto, Ontario, 483-9080.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN! Support Canada's constitutional monarchy. Join the Monarchist League of Canada. Information: Thomas Holy (McGill Branch Chairman) 482-4829 or 3568 Vendome, Montreal.

Free room and board (private bathroom and television) in exchange for babysitting and light duties. 482-1978.

White Elephant Garage Sale: Saturday October 21, 10 AM-3 PM. St. Thomas Church 6897 Somerset, second-hand items and baked goodies.

ISLANDIA COFFEEHOUSE, Thursday, October 19, 8:00 PM in the Union Coffee Shop, (first floor) featuring folksinger ANNE DEWEY.

WANTED STARK RAVING LUNATIC TO REPORT FROM ABROAD. Apply Friday, 7:00 & 9:30, PSCA/FDAA when MFS presents FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT directed by Hitchcock. PLUS we will try the first of twelve chapters of PERILS OF PAULINE. 75c GENE & BILLIE & FIELDS & ALICE.

COMPUTODATE—Computer Dating Service. Pick up your forms at the movie "Twisted Nerve" (in Leacock 132) tonight or at the movie Saturday Night (in FDAA).

All girls welcome for lunch at K.K.G. Fraternity Thursday and Friday between 12 and 2. 3637 A University.

Having hassles with your Man? Your woman? Married or living together, we'll try and help. Contact Marriage Counselling Service: 844-3971.

Guitar Instruction—All styles, Beginner-Advanced. Seven years experience teaching music in professional settings. Call Bill Scott 842-1251 Ext. 1627.

There is no truth to the rumour that the Great Pécavé can change a fully grown man into a monkey. But he's coming anyway.

JUST A DROP IN THE BUCKET presents "Easy Rider" on Tuesday October 24 at 7:00 & 9:30 PM in the PSCA/FDAA 50c. Come see a good film and help a good cause.

HOUSING

Couple with large apartment to share preferably with other couple. Near campus. Phone 845-9954 anytime.

Female student looking for apartment to share with same. Can afford \$50. Francine 288-8574.

FLATS available immediately; \$58./mo; 4 rooms, Waverly near Van Horne; near bus & metro; unheated; stove & fridge supplied. Before 8 AM and evenings phone 484-6291.

Sublet 3 1/2. Immediate occupancy University Towers, 625 Milton, unfurnished. Now paying \$168./month, pool & sauna & garage. Phone 284-3625, 845-3618.

Male student has large flat Berri Metro Station. \$60./mo. Semi-furnished, heated, and laundry equipment supplied. Robert 845-5987, 842-1088.

SUBLET: 4 room apt. Redecorated. Equipped. Nice building. Sherbrooke West (N.D.G.) \$87.50. Nov. 1, 486-5717 after 5 PM. Also bed and mattress for sale.

Roommate wanted—Male or Female, to share large 6 1/2. Call Dennis 271-0515.

FOR SALE

All years Bachelor of Commerce textbooks for sale by 1972 graduate. Call 738-3903.

Super Stereo—Must sell. Harmon Kardon 330A-AM-FM receiver, 4 speakers. Buy together or separately. After 6 PM; Philio 737-5783.

Schlaufen: Head 360's, others; Henke boots; poles; Barreclifters Trunk-mounting rack; skates; sleeping bag. Reasonable. E. Moore, 392-8017. Leave message.

B&W RCA TV, Singer sewing machine \$18., almost new Philco stereo w/two speakers, metal ironing board \$8. Cash, no cheques. 392-5130 Richards, after 5 PM 843-3994.

1965 Valiant for sale. \$200. Minor Repairs needed. Body in fair condition. Call evenings (849-9775) or days (392-4257).

Ladies light brown hooded sheepskin coat—Maxi—size 10-12. Hardly worn. Paid \$225. asking \$90. Evenings 933-8751.

SKIERS! Almost new equipment for sale. Kastle skis. Tyrolia clx bindings. Le trapeur boots. HD dart poles. Great buy! 256-4798.

'68 Volkswagen Deluxe, rebuilt engine, extractor exhaust, radio body good asking \$700., 631-8822 or 695-6249.

4 summer tires: Firestone Champions almost new 6.45 x 14 (for Maverick) Call 392-4424. Ask for Rosebery.

Attractive coffee table \$5, China \$3, 6 wine-glasses \$5, 4 smart lady's skirts size 12 \$5 each, also lady's warm winter coat \$10. Day 392-5100 evening 845-8091.

WANTED

"Just a Drop in the Bucket" Help students in the third world participate in the McGill campaign. Oct. 20 to 28. Info: 848 Union.

Resident sitter, room, board for babysitting, very light housework. Own room, T.V. 2 small children. 849-5505.

Cassette Tape recorder, Good condition Good name, willing to pay reasonable price. Call Diane 844-4157 evenings or weekends. Leave message.

TYPING

Typist desirous of home assignments. Mother house student. Six years stenographic experience well known paper company. Telephone evenings 747-1584.

LOST

She was framed! 700 swung at RVC Saturday. Someone found his heart's delight in portrait of Fair Damsel. Was this one-night stand? Please send her home!!

Reward generous—Gold bracelet with medal bearing name—sentimental value 735-1853 or evenings 4:30-9:00 at 866-6535.

Lost: Navy wallet Keep money. Please leave credentials and wallet at Porter in Leacock.

JOBS

Kid-sitting and light housekeeping: Mon.-Fri.; 3:30-7:30 p.m. \$20 per week plus meals. Park and Pine Ave. 849-5550, after 6.

SKIERS—Job opportunities for ski school instructors and bus coordinators. Phone Brian, 747-2753 or 744-6297.

PERSONAL

Happy Birthday Leslie! May life continue to smile upon you and be as sweet as those memories you treasure most in your heart.

get involved with the kibbutz

a unique social experiment in cooperative living which strives for personal and community self-realization. We invite you to experience the kibbutz through the following programs:

Kibbutz ulpan

A six month program of 1/2 day work and 1/2 day Hebrew studies

Temporary workers

Living and working on a kibbutz one month or more

AGE: 18 to 35 COST: Transportation DATES: Year round

For information and application for the above, and for permanent settlement, winter, summer and teenage programs, contact:

KIBBUTZ ALIYA DESK

Yaakov Barkai, Gadil Gilal, Oded ben-Orr
Located in the Labour Zionist Centre
4770 Kent Ave., Room 300 — 735-1159
Eves. 735-0122
733-5161
739-3869

Law Election results

BCL I Class President: Alain Contant
BCL II Class President: Martin Schelm
BCL III Class President: Denis Griffin
LLB I Class President: Clarence Bennett
LLB II Class President: Elizabeth Thomson.

25¢ JUST A DROP IN THE BUCKET

Marathon Teeter Totter Contest

Teams of 4 people.
Starts Sun. 1:00 Lower Campus
Ends Thurs. or Fri.

Tues. Oct. 24—Blitz day on campus
Volunteers will be asking for your 25c

Tues. night—Movie (to be announced)

Wednesday—Second Blitz Day
Give!

Also eat coffee & donuts at the Union. Lyons Food Services will be giving all proceeds to Drop in the Bucket.

Thursday—Folk Nite Union Coffee Shop
Donations accepted at Door

Friday—Pub Nite in Union. Beer—Music

Saturday—Disco at Deke House
Come one, come all

More info drop by B 48 Union

Volunteers needed for:
Blitz Day
Officials for teeter totter contest

PLEASE.

blood drive

Friday:

Entertainment:
Penny Lang at 2:00 PM in the clinic

Prizes:
A weekend for 2 at Hotel Bonaventure
Dinner passes (Kon Tiki, Grand Motor Hotel, Capri Hotel plus others)
Theatre Tickets
Movie passes
Champagne flights
Gift certificates
Cartons of cigarettes (Wedgewood)

—PLUS—

A chance to win a grand prize

1. Trip for 2 to London, England with BOAC
2. Skoda-Jawa bicycle
3. Panasonic T.V.

Refreshments:
Free lunch for donors from 11:30 AM to 2:00 PM

Be a BLOOD BROTHER

"CLOUDING THE ISSUES"

Many students feel that it is necessary to change the structure of student government at McGill. How is this to be done?

The present Constitution is very clear on this point. Any amendment to the Constitution must be approved at an open meeting with at least 300 students in attendance. Then a referendum will be held, at which at least 20% of the students must vote. If all these conditions are fulfilled and two thirds of the students vote in favour of the amendment or new constitution, then it is taken to Senate. After being rubber-stamped by Senate, it becomes the new constitution.

It is important to realize that the students are, throughout the procedure, in control. Senate is involved only marginally due to the necessity of receiving the students' fees, which are collected by the University.

Steve Strasser, with others, has put forward an alternative. He wants the Constitution changed immediately. According to him, the present methods of amending are "out-of-date and cumbersome". He proposes that a new constitution, developed by a "constitution committee", could be taken to Senate directly without any of the "cumbersome" procedure of the Constitution.

In a letter to the *Daily*, October 19, 1972, Steve Strasser claimed that those who argue in favour of using the Constitutional method

do so "under the guise of autonomy and democracy". They are "clouding the issues".

This is a strange cry for a student of Law. Surely, he is aware that "rule by law" is one of the fundamental tenets of our present political system. The principle is ancient, dating back to the medieval period. Under feudalism, even the king had to obey the law.

It now seems that Steve Strasser does not feel bound by this tenet. He feels that if a procedure is "cumbersome" it should be dispensed with. Unfortunately, no one can question Mr. Strasser's appraisal of the present system. It is cumbersome. However, is it so out-dated that it should be disregarded?

News from Societies

Democracy is not a particularly efficient institution. Fascism and dictatorship are far more efficient. However, is it sufficient to show that a procedure is inefficient and cumbersome to establish that it should be by-passed?

If it could be proved that the present constitution made it absolutely impossible for the students to govern themselves, it would then be a democratic suggestion to by-pass this stumbling block.

However, only 20% of the students are required to change the constitution. If it is not possible to find enough students to vote, then one may conclude that the proposed amendment does not really represent the desires and interests of the whole campus.

I do not feel that I am hiding

behind a "guise of democracy" when I say that the students should themselves be involved, i.e. through a referendum, in determining the "law" under which they will live. This is not the guise of democracy; it is its essence.

There is now a system, albeit cumbersome, which allows the students to choose their own constitution. Steve Strasser suggests that other methods of changing the Constitution be considered. By-passing the Constitution means by-passing the students. He has proposed that Constitutional methods should, if necessary, be set aside.

How can Mr. Strasser then claim that a discussion of "democracy" is "clouding the issues at hand"? Clearly, he had a purpose in proposing his motion to the Joint Meeting. Surely, he realized that his motion would allow a small number of students to legislate for a larger number. This is clearly his intention since he appears perturbed that, "if 50% to 60% of the students enrolled in these faculties (e.g. Medicine, Dentistry, Law and Engineering) turn out to vote at a referendum and the large faculties turn out at the same rate that they voted for student Councilors, then the 20% minimum may not be reached and another year will pass without change." Obviously, Mr. Strasser feels that if one or two groups on campus feel upset (i.e. his 50%-60% faculties), they should have the right to change the constitution which governs all the students of McGill.

Surely the question of democracy is at the centre of this problem. If anyone is clouding the issues, it is those who cry for change, regardless of the method involved, saying that time is the important factor.

The important issue here is the government of the students of McGill. The basic nature of this government must remain democratic. Any attempt to subordinate the needs of democracy to the pressures of time must be opposed.

If we want to change our constitution, let us discuss the matter thoroughly in open debate and let us decide on the matter together in a referendum.

Whatever system of government we come up with, it must be one which meets with the approval of the students. Our present Constitution attempts to ensure that any new constitution will have to be approved by at least a large number of the students. If less than 20% of the students are interested enough to vote on a new constitution, then it must be assumed that this constitution is one which should not be implemented.

Our Constitution has as its deliberate intent the "tying of hands" of which Mr. Strasser complains. This Constitution protects us from anti-democratic attempts to seize control of our government. Let us attempt reform, but within the framework set down by our Constitution.

David Oliver
President of Theological Undergraduate Society
Faculty of Religious Studies

letters

The textbook used will be Dennis Altman's "The Homosexual and Society".

Third, the section on Hillel and the GAY organization is totally erroneous. I include the following statement from Hillel:

"With respect to 'McGill Gays Organize', an article in the *McGill Daily* of October 19, several factual errors have been noted: It is stated in the third column that a request for financial support has been directed towards the McGill Hillel Students' Society. No such request has been presented or received. Furthermore, no debate has been scheduled nor has any request for one been received. Any such request should be formally presented to the Hillel Students' Society. We strongly urge that Mr. Bowness check the facts going into his articles in the future before they are published."

The GAY organization at McGill has also contacted me to let me know that no such request has been made by GAY to Hillel, or to any other McGill student organization. And that furthermore they are totally ignorant of any scheduled debate.

Fourth, the names of the executive were entirely correct: however, the phone numbers were edited out. Anyone interested should contact James Young at 844-0409. Or they may come out to the meetings, which are regularly announced in the *Daily*. The next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday at 8:30 pm, in the Redpath Library Drop-in Centre.

Fifth, the paragraph on the professor of Religious Studies is also incorrect, as is his phone number. No such person exists at GAY.

GAY is a student organization, and as such may not have professors as active full members.

Scott Bowness

Ed. note. The Daily is sorry for any confusion caused by the article on gays that appeared yesterday on our "Notes" page.

They weren't rising to boredom

Sir,

It was some surprise to find in the October 18 *Daily* that Buckminster Fuller supports the status quo. The implication is that he is one of those reactionaries about which the *Daily* is always complaining. This picture of Fuller would not seem to have been derived from the content of his speech at McGill. To show this, we can summarize what he did in fact say in his address. (or at least cover a few of his philosophical observations).

1. People shouldn't worry so much about "making a living". If people didn't have to worry about making a living, they would work much harder and for the betterment of mankind.
2. The government should provide the essential needs of everyone (this follows from 1.) Students will hopefully someday be given grants to travel around the world, or to do whatever they like. If they want to fish, they may do so, for fishing is very conducive to thought.
3. It is politicians that cause wars;

the actual everyday people bear one another little animosity (this is true of the Arab and Israeli man-on-the-street, says Fuller.)

4. Don't take your elders too seriously. Once, in Fuller's lifetime and within his memory, they said man would never fly.
5. The conflict in the Middle East is a result of the desire of the U.S. to acquire Arab oil, and the U.S.S.R.'s intention not to let them get it. All else is of peripheral influence.
6. It is only through the younger generation that the world will be saved.

Fuller said other interesting things as well, but it should be apparent merely from the above that the statement that Fuller supports the status quo is in error. He is at least as radical as the *Daily* staff fancy themselves to be. His ideas, if expressed into fact, would revolutionize human society. Probably the *Daily* editors have attempted to develop a new technique in journalism—to report on events that the reporter has not attended. And those who earlier described the address as giving rise to boredom were no doubt insensitive to the standing ovation which followed the address.

Yours truly,
Anthony Ferguson

Black and white and red all over

Sir,

Today, 18th. October, the *McGill Daily* showed its true colours. On the front page my eyes were caught by a headline 'Inside,

we're all red', and, turning to the middle page, I found an editorial in black and white effectively saying black is white as long as it is red.

So the Administration is biased in its choice of invited speakers, but I would hate to see the bias swing totally the other way.

Ahmad and Campbell state: "The disruption of speeches—is justified in the struggle against oppression and suppression of the more fundamental rights of human life".

How can such disruption of the speech of an invited speaker aid this struggle? If his speech is not concerned with these (undefined) rights then he can be ignored. If it is, then rather than make him a martyr by persecuting the speaker it would be far better to demolish any erroneous arguments he may put forward with the intelligent use of pertinent questions and comments at the end of his speech.

I would also like to know how, by ending the 'ritual observance of free speech', we are going to contribute in any way to ending the war in Vietnam—remember the so-called establishment could wield a great deal of power against free speech if it so desired which would make any present day suppression look insignificant.

The choice seems to be between: provocation, polarisation, war, and educative discussion, cooperation, change. Undoubtedly some battles must be fought in the pursuit of change, but a war could be catastrophic. Roger G.E. Palfrey.
Biology.

McGill Gays Organize (Revised)

Sir,

I apologize for any inconvenience caused by yesterday's article, and any errata in it. Since a retraction would take too much paper, here is a corrected version of the article.

First, the FLH is primarily a Francophone organization, which is not "radical" by any means. It does not discriminate against any Gays, for any reasons whatsoever.

Second, the seminar on sexism is being given as part of the joint McGill-SGWU course: Biology and Social Change. This seminar may be taken for credit only by those already registered in this course. Others will be permitted to take it as an "interest" course.

by sheldon goldfarb

Strong performance of weak works

Guest conductor Pierre Hétu, pianist William Tritt, and the Montreal Symphony Orchestra combined Wednesday night to produce the best played concert of the season. Unfortunately, the high-calibre playing was, in a sense, wasted on music that, for the most part, is of a decidedly lower calibre.

Tchaikovsky's very long Manfred Symphony, which ended the concert, brought out this discrepancy most clearly. Except for some of the usual problems in the brass in the first and last

movements (overly loud and piercing sounds, lack of articulation at some points), the playing was accurate and spirited. Hétu seemed to be able to balance the orchestral forces very well, except for those problems in the brass, and he also brought out some beautiful sounds from the musicians.

But as for the music itself, well, Manfred is a not very well known work by Tchaikovsky, and it fully deserves its obscurity. Tchaikovsky is often called a morbid and pessimistic composer, and it is

true that he suffered grave personal problems, which are expressed to a certain extent in his music. But most of his works are many-sided; they are firmly grounded in reality, with a Russian folk base and a feeling of outer life. Further, his works usually depict a struggle against despair, a struggle to live life.

In Manfred, however, Tchaikovsky seems to give in to despair rather than fight it, and the work becomes very subjective. The reason for this may have been the mystical fantasy of the Manfred

story (from Byron's dramatic poem). The mystical aspect is revealed in the movement descriptions: a despairing Manfred wandering in the Alps, the Spirit of the Alps appearing, a pastoral, a palace bacchanal with Manfred dying.

The descriptions remind one of Berlioz's subjective program for the *Symphonie Fantastique*: Dreams, Passions, A Ball, In the Fields, March to the Scaffold, Dream of a Witches' Sabbath. Tchaikovsky even has a Berlioz-type *idée fixe*: the Manfred theme, heard in the first movement and returning throughout the work.

Of course, Tchaikovsky could never be completely subjective; most of the themes are rhythmic and clear. There is also drama and conflict. But there is still a lot of Romantic brooding and dreaminess in Manfred, which make one think of Berlioz's inward-looking music. It is interesting to note that Mily Balakirev, who urged Tchaikovsky to write on the Manfred theme, had first asked Berlioz to do so. Berlioz, however, was very sick at the time and refused.

The other major work on the program was Rachmaninov's Rhapsody on a Theme by Paganini. The discrepancy between the playing and the music was not as great here, for the Rhapsody is one of Rachmaninov's better pieces. It is a set of variations on an appealing tune from Paganini's 24th Violin Caprice, and it incor-

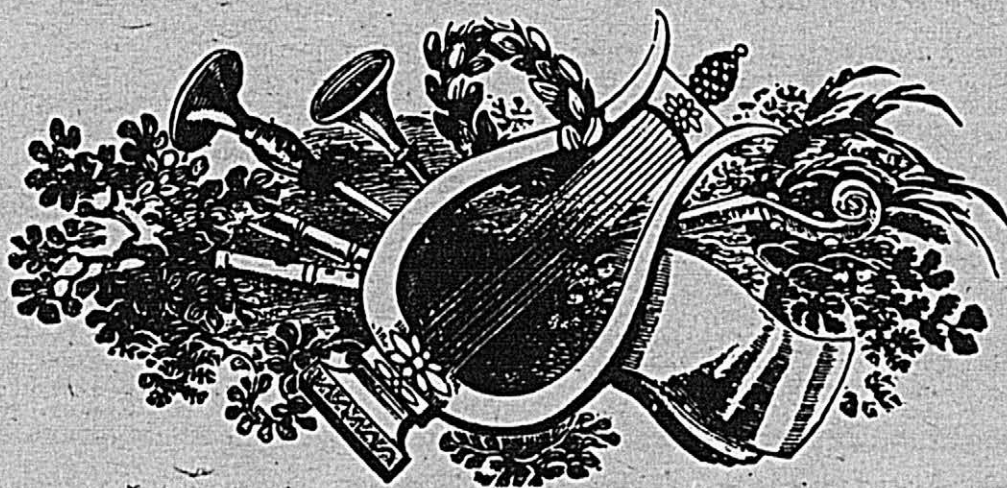
porates some very beautiful material of Rachmaninov's own invention—the lyrical theme in the 18th variation, for instance.

The work suffers, however, from typical Romantic deficiencies. It has a sameness and a lack of dramatic conflict about it. It is, of course, rhapsodic, being very open and unstructured.

The piece is also backward-looking; for instance, there are quotations from the medieval *Dies Irae*, and there is the very idea of working on an old theme from a past Romantic composer. In fact, Rachmaninov's music as a whole was turned to the past; he was essentially a 19th-century Romantic living in the 20th century. And his musical backwardness merely represented his social ideas: he was a refugee from the Russian Revolution.

The performance of the Rhapsody was almost beyond reproach. Tritt, as the piano soloist, especially distinguished himself with formidable technique, handling the piece with ease. He was remarkably clear and precise, and the orchestra lent admirable support.

The concert opened with another well done performance: a robust and spectacular presentation of the musical fireworks of Berlioz's *Corsair Overture*. Unfortunately, the overture has little in it besides fireworks and a brooding middle passage; but that is typical of the Romantic Berlioz.



letters

continued from page 5

A liberal writes on Tolerance

Sir,

I have come to the conclusion that tolerance is in large part allowed because we put earplugs in our ears when our opponents are talking and thus do not have to hear what they have to say. We thus imagine that what our opponents are saying can't really be so bad and thus allow them to speak. It also seems to me here that in many cases we show a tolerance for our opponents because we misunderstand them. We somehow feel that they are really like us in certain respects when in actuality this turns out to be false. Thus Jews and Christians have become tolerant of each other because they believe that each worships the same God whereas, in fact, this isn't true because none of them worships God: they're all either agnostics or atheists anyway. Here also it is amazing how men now are tolerant of other faiths because they believe they have a lot in common, i.e. some element of the truth (though of course my faith has more of the truth than yours I can still look upon your faith as a rather anemic form of mine and may hope that I may be able to give it a transfusion of my truth).

One might, of course, wonder whether all faiths are false though some are false than others but I realize that religionists aren't tolerant about such ideas. Of course, now such tolerant people no longer doubt that Abraham spoke to God as well as Mohammed to an angel though in the past a lot of Christians went around killing Moslems because they had doubts about Mohammed. I do not here want to appear to be traditionalist and begin the Crusades again (I don't mind the killing of more Moslems but then Christians went to extremes and began to kill Jews and that I dislike) but I can't see why Christians couldn't be entirely right and Moslems wrong though perhaps both are wrong. I will not make value judgments here. What I'm saying here is that perhaps tolerance has gone too far and men of different faiths should begin to hate each other again. Finally, it seems to me, that intellectuals anyways are tolerant about allowing people who hold differing ideas to speak because they hope that they will be as tolerant of them when they yell back at them (here it should be understood that the constant arguing of intellectuals helps to exercise their vocal chords which is probably the only part of their bodies except their muscles controlling the blinking of their eyes and the pulsating of their hearts that gets

any exercise at all. Of intolerance were the rule even the muscles here would atrophy and we would have to communicate with them by working out codes based on eye movements—which would no doubt tire their eyes enormously). Thus it seems that tolerance still has the support of most people.

Robert Feinstein

Now, there's a thought...

Sir,

Here's something I'd like to share with you and your readers.

Want to do something new next time friends get together? Make beautiful music together. All you need is two people, a four foot string, a knife (or similarly shaped utensil), and an oven rack.

Place the string through the oven rack at any corner. While holding one end of the string in each hand, wind the ends two or three times around your pointer fingers. Now, lean forward until the oven rack is swinging freely, away from your body. Put your pointer fingers in your ears and have a friend strum the oven rack with the knife.

Try variations. Have someone use his fingers to hold the oven rack in your ears, and you strum. Get stereo with two people sharing two strings and two oven racks.

Les Rose

Zapped by zorro

Sir,

I am very sincere in writing you this letter and hope that you will treat it as such. I am very unhappy with the content of the daily, in fact, there have been very few articles that have interested me personally. It has not been uncommon for me to skim through the paper and find nothing to hold my attention with the exception of the sports page, though individuals have a right to be heard it appears that a left-wing faction has monopolized the paper hereafter referred to as the red daily, please keep in mind that I am being very mild in my criticism; your interviews—interrogations of the principal and vice-principal were at best insulting, as an interested reader, or else why would I be writing, I would like to remind you of your promise of an open daily not the red daily you very adroitly manage. If this political bias continues I am afraid I will stop reading the red daily, as so many others have already done, judging by the huge piles of unread newspapers, and once I am compelled to do this, which will be very shortly from the look of today's red daily, you will have failed as an editor because your *raison d'être* is to reach people like me, and if it is not, then you are just talking to yourself.

ZORRO

today

continued from page 3

Audual Play Productions:

The Brute, by Chekhov; This Property is Condemned, by Tennessee Williams; Sisters and Dogs, by David Windsor. Sandwich Theatre, Union 8:30 pm. Also Saturday.

Free telegram service:

Via Amateur Radio. Blanks and instructions at Union Box Office, Union 401, or phone 392-8942. SCM Yellow Door: Lunch 12-2 pm. Mike Allen, 8-12 pm.

SATURDAY

SCM Yellow Door:

Mike Allen, 8-12 pm.

Media McGill:

Movie: "Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion." FDA Auditorium, 7:30 pm and 9:30 pm.

Chinese Students Society:

Football practice 10 am, Lower Campus. Volleyball practice at 12 noon in Currie Gym. Basketball practice at 10 am, Currie Gym. All players are requested to attend punctually. Bring student I.D.

Hillel:

Post shabbat at Hillel House, 3460 Stanley, 9:15 pm.

by john m. robertson

RED HOTS READY FOR DEBUT

Well Folks, it's that time of year again, when the leaves start falling off the trees, the temperature drops, and the basketballs come out and start hitting the floor up at Arthur Currie Gymnasium. The 1972-73 version of the Redmen cagers are out for public inspection.

Moustache Sam and the Red

Hots take to the court this Saturday in a pre-exhibition season encounter with the Vanier College Vulcures. These birds don't stand a chance against the oiled precision of our own beloved cagers.

A quick glance at the "Red Hot" machine is a revealing look indeed. One sees a team of determined players who have but one goal before them; to improve upon last year's 16-5 win-loss record.

This goal will have to be accomplished without the services of two key men from last year's scenario. The losses are in the form of one 6'10" John Naponick and one "dead eye" forward Chad Garfield, a New York City boy who shoots from "way downtown" and averaged a sweet 20 points a game for his efforts.

This year's squad will be one that in no way lends itself to the criticism of being "lacklustre" or without "flash". What you can expect this year is a team with equipment in the speed department to make the myth of Zip a reality. This team is high on the real thing: clean air, a powerful gasoline, and a shoeshine. The only difficulty with these three ingredients for success is finding the right polish for them "tennies", (that's tennis shoes for you uninitiated folks).

This year's outfit is in no way without its potential heroes and "bearers of the torch". Joe Prah, guard formidable will be the "captain" of this year's ship as he'll attempt to guide it through treacherous waters. Prah averaged 12.0 points per game last season while "threading needles" for numerous assists.

Jerry "the Hachet" St. Pierre is a man to be reckoned with and if he can resist the urge to "chop" he should turn out some fine defensive play.

Numerous other players are capable of shedding the cloak of obscurity and rising to make success a reality. In particular I would call your attention to Cliff Bochner, Kit Kennard, Phil Ross, and Kevin "rocket shoe" Walsh.

In conclusion, faithful ones, expect all and expect nothing. Face it, "when you're this good you don't have to be big". Sam's moustache is bristling in anticipation of a big season, so let's all bristle to victory with him.

WORLD CAMPUS AFLOAT

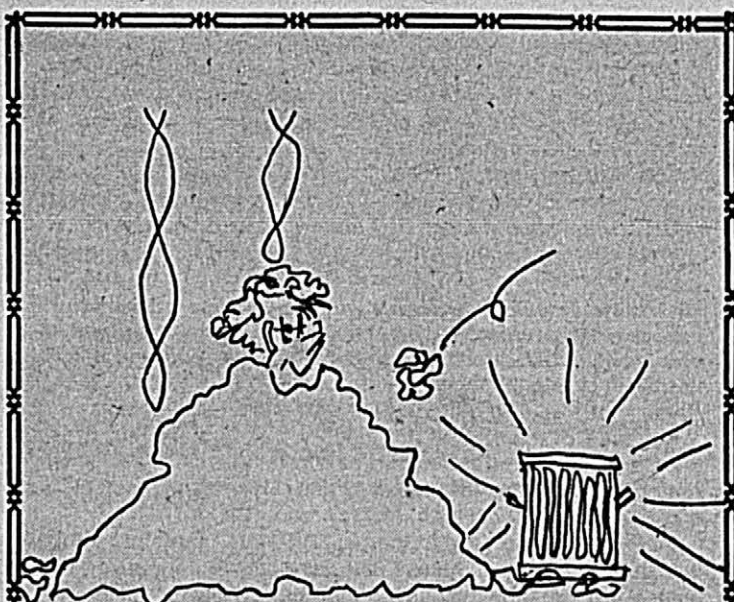


WCA, Chapman College, Box CC40, Orange, Cal. 92666

Discover the World on Your SEMESTER AT SEA

Sails each September & February

Combine accredited study with educational stops in Africa, Australasia and the Orient. Over 5000 students from 450 campuses have already experienced this international program. A wide range of financial aid is available. Write now for free catalog:



\$50. PRIZE

for
most artistic, original, creative
poster design

for
ANTI-LITTER CAMPAIGN

Deadline: Fri. Nov. 3
Judges: George Kopp
Saeed Mirza (acting Dean of Students)
Ken Dryden

For further info. contact:
Dean of Students office—392-5287



Have you
checked the
Classified ads
today?
There may be
a bargain
there for you.

cars available

For Toronto, Western Canada
Maritimes & Florida
Call MONTREAL
DRIVEAWAY SERVICE LTD.
4018 St. Catherine St. W.
Tel: 937-2816

ALL WELCOME
McGill Pre-Medical Society
presents

Dr. C.F.D. Ackman

"Urology—A Modern Challenge"
(A topic with a *vas deferens*)

Place: Francis Seminar Room, McIntyre Medical Building, (enter through Medical Library on third floor);
Time: Friday, October 20, 1972, 1:00 PM sharp.
Membership: still open for everyone

HILLEL

has
post shabbat games
FOR
YOU

(Try it, you'll like it!)

Sat. Oct. 21 9:15 PM
At Hillel House 3460 Stanley



presents

SITAR CONCERT by SRI RAHUL

on Friday 9 PM
at 3915 University St., Molson Hall
Admission \$1.00
Indian snacks will be available
All welcome

SCOUT LEADER ASSISTANTS:

Canada's oldest scout troupe, the Second Westmount troupe, needs assistant scout leaders. If you have scout leadership experience, you can get involved in real active community work with boys. Very active camping program.

Please call Andrew Speirs 931-7946



McGILL
MEN'S INTRAMURALS

FLOOR HOCKEY OFFICIALS

All those interested in officiating Intramural Floor Hockey games are to come to a meeting on Monday at 5:15 p.m. in room G20 in the Currie Gym. Referees, scorers, and timers are needed. All are paid positions.



McGILL
MEN'S INTRAMURALS

INTRAMURAL ICE HOCKEY

Faculty hockey practices will be held on the following days. Bring your own skates and stick to the Winter Stadium.

Monday, Oct. 23	5:15 p.m.	Dentistry
	8:15 p.m.	Engineering
Tuesday, Oct. 24	5:15 p.m.	Education
	8:15 p.m.	Law
	9:15 p.m.	Arts
	10:30 p.m.	Medicine
Thursday, Oct. 26	1:00 p.m.	Management
	8:15 p.m.	Science
	9:15 p.m.	Grad. Studies
Friday, Oct. 27	5:15 p.m.	Engineering
Monday, Oct. 30	5:15 p.m.	Architecture
	8:15 p.m.	Science vs. Engr. (exh)

Sports

by matthew macfarlane

Revitalized Redmen face Warriors

Satchel Paige coined a good one when he said "never look back, someone might be gaining on you" but it doesn't exactly apply to the Loyola Warriors football team. Simple enough, no one is going to catch them this year.

Pessimism! Hardly. With only two games left in the QUAA schedule Loyola has a near insurmountable lead of two games over McGill and Bishop's. The latter school however is already eliminated, having dropped both their encounters with Loyola. That leaves only McGill.

The Redmen quite frankly, have not lived up to all expectations this season. Troubled by defensive inconsistencies and numerous turnovers in the initial stages of the year, they have recently jelled considerably and reached a level of competence that would have made them contenders if they had avoided all those mistakes early in the campaign.

Despite McGill's revival the structure of the QUAA has ensured that the Redmen will not qualify for post-season action. Loyola can lose to McGill tomorrow but assuming a win in their final game with Sir George (and that assumption seems highly probably), they take the title.

Conceding the league crown to Loyola (and their many American imports) as I already have, a few words are in order about that team. The Warriors, like most schools in the QUAA, have a run-oriented offense. They utilize a quarterback option with considerable frequency, the wide pitch generally going out to Wade Clare who is, not surprisingly, the leading scorer in the league. Clare tore apart the Redmen in the first meeting between the teams and it remains to be seen what major adjustments have been made to stop him.

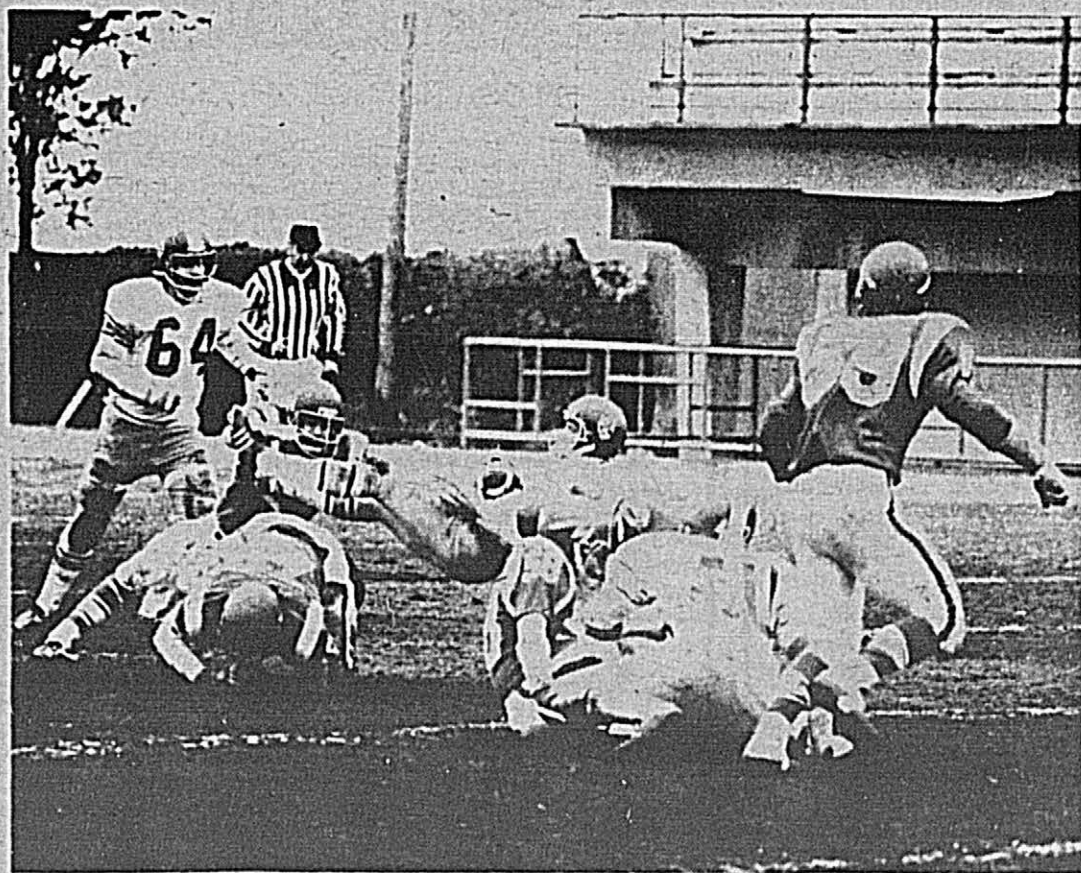
The only successful method of stopping the option is containment. Simply, the run must be forced back to the inside. The way to do this is to make sure the quarterback retains possession of the ball by covering the wide man (Clare). Running inside, Warrior quarterback Neil Greeley can expect a great deal of physical punishment for his efforts.

If Clare is Mr. Outside on the Warriors, Bernie Muldoon is Mr. Inside. Muldoon however is far less of a problem than his running mate. His accomplishments against McGill have been one good-run and a great impersonation of a hot dog (with relish). He certainly does not approximate Mike Bookalam of Bishop's

or Don Cowie as an inside runner.

The Warriors pass infrequently with Mike Groper (great name for a receiver) the main target. Loyola's defense is a classic example of the rubber-band defense, it bends but rarely breaks. They are seldom hurt by the big gainer except when the game is no longer in doubt. Thus, my over-all appraisal of the Warriors is that essentially they are high-powered offensively (when their somewhat gimmicky option works—and it hasn't stopped yet) and reasonably capable on defense. Unfortunately, they may not be the best team in the conference. Regardless, they will be butchered by Alberta in the upcoming play-offs.

Sideliners: Frank Belvedere is currently the QUAA leader in pass receptions with 14... Dis Auders is also a conference leader with 6 touchdown passes... Don Cowie ranks second in scoring with 6 majors for a total of 36 points... A big key to the resurgence of the Redmen defense has been the much more frequent use of the blitz. The front four were not getting through to the passer but against Sir George McGill began shooting the linebackers regularly. The result; much more pressure and numerous sacks.



daily photo by jean-michel joffe

REDMEN DEFENCE converges on Georglan ball carrier last week in McGill's second win of the season.

Play-by-play

with allan wolfe

Bless those valiant boys from Sir George. If not for them, the football Redmen would finish the season completely in the red. As it is, they will finish with the two wins I predicted last week.

Perhaps my column served to inspire them, because, from the reports I heard and read, they played better than the week before. To quote the *Daily's* Alan Bayless: "The Redmen are finally looking like the winners that everybody expected to see at the start of the season". Against Sir George, College Marie-Victorin, of the CEGEP league, would look good.

This is not to take too much away from the Redmen, for they deserve praise for winning. Now, with the slimmest of hopes for a playoff spot, let us see what they will do against Loyola this weekend. Should they beat them, it would make the Sir George-Loyola game next Saturday quite interesting. I am sure that Sir George will do all in its power to get at least one victory in the season.

Now to explain why I am a devoted Canadian Football fan and why I prefer to watch the CFL rather than the NFL. Simply, it is because the Canadian brand of football is more exciting to watch, from a spectator's point of view. And I am not alone in that thinking. The Japanese, who have been playing football for some years according to American rules are planning to switch to the Canadian rules.

Consider the field. We play on a field 110 yards long with 25-yard end zones. The field is 65 yards wide, with 25 yards between the hash marks. The American field, by comparison is only 100 yards long with 10 yard end zones. They are 50 yards wide, with, as of this year, only five yards between the hash marks. Really, it looks like they are playing on the Decarie Expressway. Granted, the Americans are forced to play football on baseball fields, and this seriously limited the available space. But there is enough money in the States to build strictly football stadia that could accommodate the Canadian size field.

Because of the size of the field, and because of the rules, the Canadian game forces the ball to be played more, which is exactly what the fan came to see. Remember, football is a game played by big men. Not tall men—BIG men.

So what do they have in the big "HE-MAN" game of football that they play in the States? The fair catch. I defy anyone to tell me the last time they saw a man helped from the field with any serious injury after receiving a punt in a Canadian game.

Another spot where the Canadian game forces the team to play the ball is the Rouge. When a ball is kicked into your end zone, you either run it out, or give up a point. That point could cost you the game, or the season. But all the Americans have to do is kneel down and they get the ball on the 20 yard line. Again, their smaller field dictates this interpretation of the rule.

I don't understand kicking-off the ball after scoring a field goal. If there are less than 30 seconds remaining in any quarter of play in the States, the team with the ball will just wait for time to run out. Now who wants to sit in the stands and watch these clowns stand around waiting for the clock to run out. Canadian ball forces you to play the ball. And, as anyone knows, anything can happen then.

Oh, by the way. The Americans have 30 seconds to put the ball into play. We only have 20.

We have 12 men on the field, they 11. Field limitations again. They only allow one man in motion; we allow more.

About the only thing that I haven't made my mind up about is the downs. Their 4 to our 3. Personally, I would like to see a Canadian game with four downs. Hell, the Alouettes could sure use it.

Again, I can only think that with all the money in the States, surely Americans could build bigger fields and play a better game. Give me the two worst teams of the CFL, and I would rather watch them than the two best of NFL, either division.

Mind you, finding the two worst of the CFL might be hard. The standings don't show how good the losers are. Toronto, Montreal and British Columbia are all down in the standings, yet are all good sound football teams.

If you would like to see how good the Als are there is a ticket special for students: \$6 tickets can be purchased at the McGill ticket office for \$3.

And while we are mentioning money—Radio McGill is looking for sponsors for their representatives in the B'Nai B'rith Bowl-A-Thon, on Sunday, November 5. Jim (Joe Eskimo) Fong, Mario (WOP) Di Paulo, and I will be bowling one game each, with money going to the B'Nai B'rith philanthropies. Anything from 1c a pin upwards is welcome. Just get a hold of us at Radio McGill.

If anyone wishes to comment on my comments, please feel free, write the *Daily*.